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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 28 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 861,491.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
90, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880

Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 80,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 32,100,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changchun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Foochow (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kaiyuan	Peking	Tsinanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI.
Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND .....Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

B. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.
Bombay and Deccan
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATE-SON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of Very Valuable Five-Storeyed Building, Ground Floor of which is occupied by "Alana Shop," near Sir J. J. School, Hornby Road, Fort.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 21st of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8876, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2368 and Street No. 201, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dinshaw Maneckji Daver, on or towards the South by the property of N. F. Kanny, on or towards the East by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Baronet, and on or towards the West by the aforesaid Hornby Road.

The property now yields a monthly rent of Rs. 500.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Vendor at their office in Gresham Building at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 29, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of writing table, book stand, teapoys, card table, one desk fan, hanging lamps, bath tubs, carpets, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned, and on account and risk of the concerned:—
Snow, L. E. Co., 3359/1—1 Case Rowboat Motor.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
GRAND AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable and Artistic Furniture.

Rare Opportunity to Rajas, Princes, and Wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned furniture (brought from Gonagad for the purposes of sale), at the Ground Floor of "Rayal," Building, opposite N. Powell and Co., Lamington Road, Girgaum, very valuable and handsome rare artistic furniture, such as Bohimain cut glass, bedsteads, round tables, arm chairs, big mirrors, caskets, plates, vases, swings, electric chandeliers, large mirror door almyrahs, writing tables, dressing and washhand tables, cabinets, brass bedsteads, drawing room suite of sofa and chairs, rich vases and figures and many, other articles too numerous to describe.

The property of the late Varir Saheb Bhandubhai, C.I.E., of Joonagadh.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

N.B.—We recommend the public to view the articles as they are very seldom seen in Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELECTRIC CEILING FANS AND LIGHTS.

On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Elphinstone Circle, opposite the garden in the old premises of the Alliance Bank Building, a very valuable collection of rich artistic design teakwood and blackwood furniture consisting of rich tapestry lined drawing room suites, chairs, bamboo cane chairs, Chesterfield sofa, glass and panel door wardrobes, one elegant rich [illegible] chest of drawers, [illegible] bedstead, mattresses easy chairs, and low chairs, hardwood dining chairs, towel-horses, sofa cart basket, one handsome strong mohagany billiards billiard table by Lazarus & Calcutta with balls, cues, on strong marking boards, pictures and coir mattress round billiard table, large brass full size electric billiard table lamp, mohogonized billiard bedsteads with foot rests drawing room cabinets, card table electric ceiling fans of three blades, electric chandeliers, bronze electric bracket lamps, electric pendant lamps with elegant egg shaped glass shades, Punkah fan, Australian safe, ice box, letter box, etc., etc., the property of the Agent, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

SALE ON MONDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT, AT 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF FREE VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, known as "Jasmin Lodge," at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 18th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Ramdas Kessowjee, the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 2nd day of October 1906, and made between the said Ramdas Kessowjee of the one part and Narotam Munji of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Malabar Hill in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,555 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the East by Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the property of the late Dwarkadas Vussonjee, on or towards the West by the property of Vussonjee Tricumjee and on or towards the South by the property of Dwarkadas Shamjee, and which said land and premises is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 30 and 30, New Nos. A/16361 and 16366, Old Survey Nos. 26 and 26, and New Survey No. 2/7215, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward No. 3310 (2), and 3311, Street Nos. 24, 26 and 1, and which hereditaments and premises were formerly in the possession of the heirs of the said Ramdas Kessowjee and are now in the possession of the Vendors.

The Vendors will make out a marketable title to the property as provided by the conditions of sale, notwithstanding the decision of the Privy Council in Shrinivadas Bavri v. Bai Meherbai, widow and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Shroff and Dinshaw Mistries for the Vendors at their Office, New 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS AND GENTLEMEN DESIROUS OF SECURING A GOOD RESIDENCE IN A VERY HEALTHY LOCALITY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Vacant Piece of Land at Charni Road, opposite the Level Crossing, Facing the Sea.

Under instructions from the Hon. Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Receiver of the estate of the late Mr. Sarafally Mahomedally Tarawalla appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 1068 of 1912, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 19th day of February 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the following immoveable property:—

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground portion of it containing five hundred and sixty-seven decimal point eighty-one square yards, is of freehold tenure not subject to payment of any ground rent or tax to Government and the remaining portion containing three hundred and fifty-seven decimal point nineteen square yards is of Pension and Tax tenure) situate on the North side of Queen's Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement nine hundred and twenty-five square yards, or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Records under Old Nos. 2, 90, 104, 33 and 88, New Nos. A/1883, Old Survey Nos. 148, 155 and 147, and New Survey No. 3B 8007, and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 1213 and 1214 Street No. 1 and 2, Charni Road and bounded on or towards the North by a private road, on or towards the East by a private road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mahomedbhoy Dutfoobhoy and on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji, Kola and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office, 14 K., Hummum Street, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT 9 AND 10 KAMATIPURA STREET.

Suit No. 929 of 1916.

Dayamboo and another .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
Mariamboo and others .....Defendants.
and
Suit No. 366 of 1917.

Mariambai Miyanji .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
Amtoolaboo widow and ors .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the consent decree, dated the 24th September 1917, passed in the abovenamed suits the two immoveable properties described in the following particulars will be put up for sale by Public Auction by and under the order of the Receiver, Amtoolaboo widow of Mahomedally Abdoolally Roopawalla by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the sale of each property being held on the premises on the days and at the hour following that is to say:—

LOT I.—The property situate at Foras Road and Kamatipura 10th Street on THURSDAY the 21st February next at 4-30 p.m. in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

LOT II.—The property situate at Kamatipura 9th Street the same day at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and defendants in the abovenamed suits in the two immoveable properties described below namely—

LOT I.

All that piece or parcel of ground with the Bungalow and other buildings standing thereon situate lying and being partly on the Eastern side of the public Road leading to Byculla known as Foras Road and partly of the Public Road known as Sukhlaji Street and on the southern side of Kamatipura, 10th Street in the Registration District and Sub-District and Island of Bombay comprising two plots one of which contains by admeasurement 265 square yards, or thereabouts and is of Quit and ground rent tenure and the other of which contains by admeasurement 404 square yards and is of Government leasehold tenure both which said plots of land are together bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property now or late belonging to Kumbattwalla Borah on or towards the west partly by Foras Road and partly by Sukhlaji Street, on or towards the North by Kamatipura 10th street and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage which said pieces of land are registered in the Records of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4082, New No. 11764, Old S. No. 4628 and New Survey No. 2/6833 and portion of Old Nos. 71, 83, New Nos. 16073, 16067 and New Survey No. 6853 and the buildings standing whereon are assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under E. Ward, Nos. 1909 and 868 and Street Nos. 148—150 and 152 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of tenants of the late Jiwakhan Tyabally and are now in the occupation of tenants of the Receiver.

LOT II.

FIRST—All that piece or parcel of ground with the messuage or chawl built thereon situate lying and being on the Northern side of Kamatipura 9th Street in the Registration District and Sub-District and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 366 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by a Sweepers' passage on or towards the West by the property of a Parsi, on or towards the North partly by a sweepers passage and partly by the property formerly in the occupation of Jivakhan Tyabally and Abdool Hossein Tyabally and on or towards the South by Kamatipura 9th Street which said premises form portion of land registered by the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 105, New No. 16710, Old S. No. 2/4627 and New S. No. 1/6830 and the chawl standing whereon is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward "E" No. 1808, Street Nos. 133, 135 and 145 and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of tenants of the late Jiwakhan Tyabally deceased and are now in the possession of tenants of the Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors for the Receiver, at their office in the old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th March next, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Alexandra House," Morewether Road, the valuable and handsome black-wood and teak-wood plain and carved E. P. household furniture, glass and crockery ware, pictures and oleographs, etc., etc., full particulars of which will be given hereafter, the property of R. H. H. Hopkins, Esq., Shipping Master.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT, & CO.

Bombay, 1st Feb, 1918.

'FASHION-UP-TO-MARK.'

USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."

CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.

OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*

MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.

SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion"* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit Solicited.*

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(*Contd.*)

wards the North by a private road, on or towards the East by a private road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Mahomedbhoy Dutfoobhoy and on or towards the West by the said Queen's Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji, Kola and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at their Office, 14 K., Hummum Street, or to the Undersigned.

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Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT, & CO.

Bombay, 1st Feb, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 1ST FEBRUARY, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 1st day of February, 1918, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) on the 2nd floor of the New General Post Office, near the Victoria Terminus, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood made-to-order household furniture by Dewji Cassi Ahmed Dewji, and others, comprising sliding dinine table, arm and armless chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich plateduare, refrigeration ice chest, marble top tables, teapoys, upholstered drawing room suites, rich carpets, full plate Sanderson camera with Goerz Dagan 6.8 lens with dark slides, developing and enlarging box, flower vases, glass bead door chicks, marble sets of table cloths, Collard and Collard iron framed cottage piano, solid brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, bedroom chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, clothes rack and stand, brass gramophone machine with records, easy chairs, hat stands, iron safe with stand, aluminium cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. W. Love, Esq., I.C.S., Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BRICK KILN WITH ACCESSORIES AT MOGRE (ANDHERI).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1127 of 1916.

Shamrao Sunderji Chogle .....Plaintiff
vs.
Anant Kashinath Wagle and another .....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner and the Order appointing Receiver, made in the above suit, bearing date the 15th day of June, 1917, the undermentioned Brick Kiln, situate at Mogre (Andheri), Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, with the accessories thereto, will be sold in one lot by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Shamrao Sunderji Chogle, the Receiver appointed in the above suit at Mogre (Andheri), by Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises at Mogre (Andheri), on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1918, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Right, title and interest of the plaintiff and defendants in the above suit in the piece of leasehold plot situate at Moje Mogre (Andheri), Pot Tukdi Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 60, Palni No. 2 Survey No. 61, Palni No. 3 and Survey No. 54, Pot No. 1, with a Brick Kiln (with Kalyan fashion chimney), erected thereon and also with all the rights of the Lessee under Modi agreement of Lease, dated 26th June, 1915, and made between Hallimabai, widow of Noormahamed Memon and Atmaram Abaji Bhisey and others.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and list of accessories, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Factory, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the open space near the Blue Gate in Alexandra Docks, Prere Road, Port, Unserviceable Clothing, comprising Frocks, trousers, flannel shirts, shorts, jerseys, warm coats, socks, cars, mosquito curtains, water proof capes, blankets, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st February, 1918.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay, opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

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Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

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Payable Strictly in Advance

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly.....Rs.	30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly.. „	16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly .. „	8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly .... „	3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs	5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy	ONE Anna	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A SUCCESSFUL System of BETTING at the RACES. Race Results to date prove it. Send 8 annas to WALEY HOPE, Post Box No. 411, Bombay. 2089

ARE YOU IN NEED OF SERVANTS?—If so, we can supply you servants of every kind but only caste of Pathan Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, 2nd Pir Khan Street, New Nagpada. Bombay. 2148

A Little Glance Assorted kinds of JAMS tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also assorted Dry fruits. 14 lbs. net Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriag extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHIS TAN TRADING COY," Quetta. Tele "Beauty." 190

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M. B.—A distinguished Homeopath of 31 years standing, Medical Examiner of the Hind Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., late M.A.C.S., & M.A.M.S., (U.S.A.) F.S.Sc (London) M.I.M.A. (Calcutta), Retired Honorary Magistrate, Member of the Lodging House Committee. Founder and Librarian of the Library of Science, etc., has made excellent arrangements to take up the most obstinate cases by Correspondence. History of each patient must be accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 10 to cover the cost of treatment for 28 days. Teleg. Address.—Dr. SARCAR, Ranchi. 2144

MISCELLANEOUS

DAVAR'S COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING will be held on SUNDAY afternoon, 3rd February at JEHANGIR BAUG, opposite Sakarbai's Hospital. Past students are cordially invited. 2143

TRAINED—reliable and economical Servants are available. Terms very moderate. Write to C. A. FERNANDES, Ali Mansur Building, Dhobitalao, Bombay. 2154

EDUCATIONAL.

MEETS DAILY—(7-30 to 9 a.m.) B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS. English and Mathematics. CHANDA RAMJEE HIGH SCHOOL, Bombay 4. 2104

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TALLY CLERKS to proceed to Basrah. Those experienced only need apply with credentials to MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co., Nicol Road, Bombay. 2081

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30—5—40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc. to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT, Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

SITUATIONS VACANT.

PHOTOGRAPHY—Wanted PRINTER for silver paper only. BACKHOUSE & Co., Poona. 1932

WANTED—Competent ENGROSSING and COPYING CLERKS. Those experienced in Attorneys' line preferred. Apply to Box No. 713, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2157.

WANTED—A competent STORES BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of accounts and previous experience. Apply with full particulars stating salary required to Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2132

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SHORTHAND TYPIST. State qualifications and lowest salary expected to Box No. 712, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2149

WANTED—A GOVERNESS as a COMPANION and TEACHER for a daughter of a Prince. Salary Rs. 50. Apply to Box No. 682, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2001

WANTED—Assistant and Sub-Assistant SURGEONS, Veterinary Assistant, Clerks, Station and Assistant Station Masters, Signallers. Overseers and Draftsmen for Foreign countries. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi. 2031

WANTED—A PRIVATE TEACHER. Graduate or Under-graduate, middle aged and experienced. Pay up to Rs. 50 per month. Apply stating terms to PANDIT HIRANANDA SHASTRI, M.A., M.O.L., Superintendent of Archaeology, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu. 2134

WANTED—Two BACHELOR OF ARTS and three MATRICULATES of some experience, of any denomination or creed. Salary and prospect guaranteed. Apply with certificates stating lowest possible terms accepted. Selected will have to pay consulate recognization charges of the certificates from their pay. Certificates of unselected will be returned. Apply sharp to PROPRIETOR and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Simoens University College of Goa, Vasco-da-Gama. 1852

WANTED.

WANTED—One or two ROOMS for a lady, in Fort, or Apollo Bunder, with bath, kitchen, etc. Separate entrance, if possible. Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. Telephone No. 3430. 2136

WANTED—An oil cooled TRANSFORMER, suitable for 40 H.-P., A. C. Motor; voltage at terminals 2,000 primary, 440-460 secondary, 3 phase, 50 periods. Apply to the ELECTRICAL ENGINEER, Lake Whiting District, Bhatghar, via Lonand. 2142

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." The "Leader" says "It is a useful publication." Price Re. 1-6. Apply to AUTHOR, at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

FOR SALE—A well-built structural IRON SHED with corrugated iron roof about 60 ft. by 45 ft. and 40 ft. high roughly. Apply AUTOMOBILE CO., Ltd., 5-12, Queen's Road, Bombay. 2147

A 3½ H.P., B. S. A. MOTOR-CYCLE with spacious body coach built, Side-Car, Thoroughly renovated in very good condition Free. Engine Model. On view at RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, Sandhurst and Lamington Rd., Junction. 2155

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, Iron, 14" by Greig, Edinburgh, Rs. 150; two new Stones 18" x 12" x 4", Rs. 80; two 12" Ink Rollers with leather handles, Rs. 85; yellow Transfer Paper, quire Rs. 10; Black Ink in collapsible tubes, 4lbs., Rs. 24; and other necessaries. Rev. H. J. LANE SMITH, Nasik. 2145

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—Office room, 1st floor, opposite Bombay Bank, from 1st March, 1918. Apply R. S. KAVARANA, 3, Church Gate Street, Watson Building. 2110

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

HOME RULE LEAGUE MEMBERS, who do not get their letters or Literature posted by us, are requested to inform the Secretaries of their proper address.
251, Hornby Road, Fort. 2021

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. W. CROWDER & Co. LTD., have REMOVED to New Offices situated at BALLARD ROAD,
Opposite New Custom House,
BOMBAY.
Post Box No. 277.
Telephone No. 283. 2069

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ON the undermentioned days will appear at both the evening and night shows at the EXCELSIOR THEATRE, a remarkable film chronicling a thrilling drive by a "DODGE BROTHERS" Motor Car, through what is known as "The Death Valley" in Southern California, U. S. A. The picture is an unique record of a highly sensational achievement and proves the immense possibilities of the "DODGE BROTHERS" Motor Car.

Part I.—From 2nd to 8th February next.
Part II.—From 9th to 15th February next.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY.
2150

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

STOPPAGE OF GOODS TRAFFIC IN THE DIRECTION OF BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that under orders of the Controller of Traffic, the booking of public goods in the direction of Bombay has been stopped. This action is necessary in order to meet the requirements of Military, Government and Coal Traffic.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 31st January, 1918. 2026

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR, INDORE.

NOTIFICATION.
No. 24.

Dated the 29th January, 1918.

THE LEASE of the INDORE STATE MILLS for a period of 15 years or 20 years in their present condition will be put up to AUCTION on the 15th of February, 1918, in the TOWN HALL, INDORE. The terms of lease will be available some days before the date of Auction and inspection of the Mills can be had at any time by applying to the Office of the Excise Minister, Indore.

The Indore Government will not be bound to accept any or the highest bid.

EXCISE MINISTER.
Indore.
2151

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS for filling in the LOW LYING GROUND, near Matunga Railway Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, with either Earth or Murum, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on the fifteenth day of February, 1918.

Forms of specifications, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. J. T. SMITH,
Hydraulic Engineer.
2153

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 and Bonus of Rs. 10 per Share will be paid (on production of Share Certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 31st January, 1918, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st February, 1918, between the hours of 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m., and on Saturday, from 11-30 a.m., to 1-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THOS. D. MOORE.
Managing Director.
27, Hummum Street,
Bombay, 31st January, 1918. 2156

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "PENANG MARU" having arrived from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 225 (Rupees two hundred and twenty-five only) per share, free of income tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1917, and also a coupon of Rs. 29 (Rupees twenty only) worth of cloth produced in our Mills per share, will be payable on application at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on an after Friday, the 1st February, 1918, between the hours of 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on 10th January, 1918, on production of Share Certificates. The cloth will be delivered at the Company's shop at Ganeshwadi, near the Mulji Jaitha Market.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 16th January, 1918. 1839

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAMSUNDER BALOMI, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Offices at Mercantile Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 10 days from the date hereof otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Batty Land admeasuring 5858 square yards of Foras Tenure, situate at Worli, outside the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 9, 223, 229, 224, 229 and 240 and Collector's New Nos. 12170, 12172, 12784, Old Survey No. nil and New Survey No. 1/3150 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 1079 and Street No. 83 and which piece of land is bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by a public Gowan, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of Rajbhai Abdulally, on or towards the East by a public Gowan and on or towards the by a public Gowan and on or towards the West by the property of Anandrao Vithalrao and Company.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1918.
PAYNE & CO.,
2158 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai AWABAI DINSHAW DALLAS and SHAPOORJI DINSHAW DALLAS, the Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of Dinshaw Shapoorji Dallas, deceased, having contracted for the absolute sale of the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims (if any), and they shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent tenure land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lohar Street (Dhobi Talao), in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seventy-eight and four-ninths of square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1150, New No. 6877, Old Survey No. 1222, and New Survey No. 8259 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 2810 and 2812, and Street Nos. 340-342 and 354 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Framji Dadabhoy Alpaiwala, on or towards the West by the Trinity Chanel Street, on or towards the North by Lohar Street and on or towards the South by the Parsis' Fire Temple and which said premises are now and for some time past have been in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 31st day of January, 1918.
DINSHAW PEEROZSHAW & PAPA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of a Landed Property, Situate at Arthur Road, advertised on THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 30th instant POSTPONED until further order.

The Auction Sale of 4 incomplete Landed Properties Situate at Sankli Street, Byculla, on plot Nos. 12A, 12B, 11A and 11B, that was adjourned last Monday, will take place on the premises MONDAY, the 4th February at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Attorneys for the mortgagees Messrs. Premsookh Oderam and Mortidhar Premsookh at their office at Cook's Building Hornby Road, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 31 BALES SHOLAPUR TROUSERINGS OF BOMANJI PETIT'S MILLS.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the concerned near the shop of Seth Jivanlal Manilal at Champa Gully Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Devidas Sharma.

31 Bales each 30 Pieces Sholapur trouserings of Bomanji Petit's Mills No. S S S, 52 inches and 24 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH ROAD, DADAR.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd February, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs MEHTA & Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Khandvala and Co., Attorneys for Anton Jivan Nakhwa the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Danial Francis Murzallo, John Baptista Murzallo, Dominic Manoel Murzallo, Peter Manoel Murzallo and Thomas Anthony Murzallo by virtue of the power of Sale contained in an Indenture of mortgage dated 1st October, 1912, sell by public auction the undermentioned very valuable property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground known as Bombim situated at Lower Mahim or Portuguese Church Road (Dadar) within the Island of Bombay and within the registration Sub-District of Bombay bearing Collectors Old Nos. 153, New No. 3769, Old Survey No. 853 New Survey No. 1475 Containing by admeasurement 2138 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon and registered by the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes in the name of the said Danial Francis Murzello and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the public passage leading to Hansale Lane as well as Bhandarwada Lane on or towards the west by the Oart of N. S. D. Salvacao and on or towards the North by the Oart of D. Vales and on or towards the South by the Oarts of J. F. Rodrigues.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspections of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Khandvala and Co., attorneys for the Mortgages herein at their office No. 91.99, Medows Street Fort or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 CASKS COPPER SULPHATE.

On TUESDAY, the 5th February Messrs. MEHTA & Co., auctioneers will self by public auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Dayabhai Vasanji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Keshavji Ramdas Kharawala.

Ex S. S. "Yotorofu Maru."

100 Casks each containing 1 cwt. Copper Sulphate of D. V. & Co., 908 Mark.

MEHTA, & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st February, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 1st day of February 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the "Somerset House" opposite the Battery at Warden Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable handsome artistic household English made furniture, consisting of dining table, mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafe, English designed silk tapestry lined complete, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, bedroom clothes and gown presses, cots, artistic cabinets, fancy teapoys, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, table ornaments, rich pictures, Indian hand carved rich tables, English fire-proof steel safe, China matting, Govt house, rabbit house, glassware, porcelainware etc.

The property of A. Hyland, Esq. A. M. I. A. E. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 98 CASES BRASS WIRE, 10 BALES CANVAS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY SEA WATER EX S.S. "INDO MARU."

Under instructions from the Insurance Co concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 4th day of February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following goods slightly damaged by sea water ex S.S. "Indo Maru."

98 cases brass wire each case containing 125 lbs, B.A.K. 5796/800, 5801/5—10 bales eq. 101 bolts of canvas.

E. R. 5456—1 case Dog Collars (belts).
N.M.R. 5446/7 and 5451/325 cases Eyelets.
A.R.M.S.M.R. 5859—1 case pencils.
A.R.M.S.M.R. 5816—1 case Collar buttons.
A.R.M.S.M.R. 5709/11—3 cases mirrors.
A.R.M.S.M.R. 5763/64—2 cases safety pins.
A.R.M.S.M.R.4936/37—2 cases locks.
A.R.M.S.M.R. 5695—1 case mirrors.
4 cases copying paper.
E. 107-5738/40, 5700/5701—5 cases nickel boxes.
A.R.M.S.M.R. 5694—1 case fountain pens.
A.R.M.S.M.R. 4219—1 case back collar buttons.
E.H.I. 5803—1 case locks.
G.M.T. 5575/77—3 cases bottles.
C.H. 5630/31—2 cases nickel boxes.
H.A.M. 5524/28—5 cases school compass.
G.M.H. 5729—1 case cotton braid.
G.G. 5808—1 case locks.
G.G. 5626—1 case nickelware.
A.K.E. 5815/4—2 cases tie pins.
A.K.E. 5580/82—3 cases toy dogs.
A.K.E. 5766/67—2 cases fin whistles.
A.K.E. 5803—1 case mirror.
M.M.C. 416. 5721/23, 5725/28—7 cases whistles.
M.M.C. 5747—1 case mirror.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON TUESDAY THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of very handsome neatly made French Polished Artistic Household Furniture, Typewriting Machine, Gents' Bicycles, etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 5th day of February 1918 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the ground floor and 1st floor of House No. 7-9, at Raghunath Dada Lane, near Fire Brigade Fort, very handsome neatly made French polished artistic household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, centre tables, fancy teapoys, reclining sofa, bookwood chairs, clothes baskets, bookwood bedsteads, dressing and writing tables, bookstands, rich carpets, pictures, sweet toned phonograph, cash boxes, veranda benches, rocking chairs, photo frames, typewriting machine, gents' secondhand bicycle, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and the Administrator of the Estate and effects of Ramparaven Semprasad (deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 11th February, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

1 large size iron safe by Moti Magg. .

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties occupied by Messrs. Stephens & Co. Veterinary Surgeons, opposite the Allbless Baug at Charni Road, Girgaon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction (unless the properties are previously disposed of by private sale) on THURSDAY the 21st day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following landed properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Churney Road in Girgaon without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration of Sub-District of Bombay with the messuages and buildings atsnding thereon admeasuring 4,788 1/3 square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded on the east by the oart of Panjrapole charity, on the West by the public passage on the North by the oart of Mahomed Hoosein Toongaker and on the South by the moiety of the oart of Gopinath Damaji and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 267, New No. 1,842, Old Survey No. 137 and New Survey No. 802 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 1175 and Street No. 1 which said premises are held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 8th day of December 1864 and made between Bhicaji Nusserwanji and Hormusji Bhicaji of the one part and Babaji Naranji and Bajoobai his wife of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 8th day of December 1864 (renewable in perpetuity) at the monthly rent of Rs. 45.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, admeasuring 5147 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger plot of land known as Girgaon "Gaswadi") and situate at Girgaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of the Bombay Panjrapole Institution on the West partly by the property of Edulji Framji Dhondee partly by the property of Ramnath Dadaji and partly by the property of Rughnathdas Gopaldas and known as Mr. Stephens stables, on the North by the property of Shreefabhi, wife of Mahomed Esmail and on the South by the property of Nowroji Cowasji Darukanawala, standing in the books of the Municipality under Wards Nos. 145 (1-2) and 146 (1A) and Street Nos. 12, 12A and 13A, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8050 and Pension Tax Nos. 58-152, which said premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of July 1830 and made between Nowroji Bhicaji and Maneckal Atmaram, the then Secretaries of an Institution in Bombay known as the Panjrapole Institution of the one part and William Stephens and Frank Stephens of the other part for a term of 50 years from 1st day of January, 1880, with an option of renewal for another 50 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Gandhy & Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their office at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

N.B.—Messrs. Wadia Gandhy and Co. or the undersigned will receive offers upto the 19th day of February 1918 for the purchase of the said private contract.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st February, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED AT EACH SHOW!

AT 6-15 **TO-NIGHT** AT 9-45

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

The GAIETY'S FULL Co. of TALENTED ARTISTES Presents

TOM MELBOURNE'S A NEW LOCAL TOPICAL REVUE

THE **PASSING SHOW** IN

7 INTERESTING TOPICAL SCENES 7

Scene (1) The Old Show (2) Near the Advocate Office (3) Ren and Rennets, Universal Providers. (4) Naval Intelligence Office, Meadow St. (5) Near the Docks. (6) On Board H.M.S. "Horrible." (7) Rule Britania.

See The Battleship in action. The Attack on the Oil Tanks. The Gaiety Theatre Shelled. The Bambardment & the conspicuous Bravery of Bob & Bill, etc. etc.,

Don't miss it!

LAUGHTER, CHEERS, EXCITEMENT, TEARS.

A Full Two Hours Wholesome Amusement of HUMOROUS NOVELTIES AND ORIGINALITIES

— NO PICTURES —

EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ld

In Active Preparation
An Amateur production of Gilbert's and Sullivan's Masterpiece

"THE MIKADO"

will take place on the
13th, 14th, 15th and 16th Feb. at 9-30 p m,
The Opera produced by Mr. James McGrath.
Plan open at ROSE & CO.
Next Monday 4th Feb. at 10 p. m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

A Dedication to Art, Science, Music.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

COL. FRANK

FILLIS' CIRCUS

SEVENTH WEEK IN BOMBAY!
A RECORD IN CIRCUS ANNALS.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED IN BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30

THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS THE

MUSICAL SHIRLEYS

THE FINEST MUSICAL TURN EVER PRESENTED.
CLASSICAL REFINED ARTISTIC.
MELODIOUS AND ENCHANTING STRAINS.
DO NOT MISS THEM—SEASON SHORTLY TERMINATES.
SPECIAL FEATURE TO-NIGHT.
COL. FILLIS WILL INTRODUCE A COUNTRY-BRED PONY TRAINED IN THE EXTRAORDINARY PERIOD OF 2 WEEKS ONLY.
PURCHASED FROM MR. T. D. W. GILLESPIE.
OF CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

THURSDAY Jan. 31st & FRIDAY Feb. 1st, BY SPECIAL REQUEST.
THE WILD WEST SKETCH ENTITLED
FOR THE LOVE OF A COWBOY

SATURDAY and SUNDAY 2 and 3 FEB.
Grand Complimentary Benefits.
TENDERED TO
F. E. AND MADAME FILLIS
A COMPILATION OF SELECTED BILL.

ILLUMINATED MATINEES SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AT 5 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES PREVAIL.
Night:—Rs. 3, 2, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.
MATINEE—Rs. 2, 1, and Ans. 8.
ANYBODY and EVERYBODY.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO., AND AT THE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-45 p.m.
POPULAR PICTURES.
PATHE GAZETTE.
"DRAKE'S LOVE STORY."
"HONOUR THY FATHER."
"DIANA'S DRESS REFORM"
Popular Prices: Rs. 2, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8 and 4.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Exhibition of the Society will be held in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is WEDNESDAY NOON, 6th March, 1918.

For particulars and Prospectus apply to HONY. SECY.

Bombay Art Society,
Assay Office,
1670 H. M's Mint, Mint Rd, Fort.

DID MARY PAGE KILL DAVID POLLOCK?

See the sequel in

THE STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE.

THE MOST ENTHRALLING SERIAL STORY EVER FILMED

Presenting a most unusual Murder Mystery and the history of an unconquerable love in fifteen vivid two-part episodes.

EPISODES Nos. 10, 11, and 12.

Now Showing At

NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

ELDORADO

ITALIAN CINEMA.

Lamington Road—North.

TO-NIGHT!

THREE POWERFUL EPISODES OF THE

AMERICAN GIRL

Each episode forms a complete story. It is the type of play that pulls the audience to their feet—that gets the loudest applause—that is voted the

MOST THRILLING PRODUCTION EVER SEEN.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

(Topical.)

FOOLSHEAD'S WHIP

A "whipping" fine comic.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

STOP PRESS NEWS

To-Morrow *To-Morrow*

Our Grand Opening Night

YOUR AUGUST PATRONAGE SOLICITED

TO SEE

OUR FIRST EXCLUSIVE PICTURE

ROBESPIERRE

A Page from the History of France

Brilliant! Spectacular! Grand!

FEATURING

SIGNORINA LYDA BORELLI

world famous actress as

THERESE MARCHIONESS de FONTENAY

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

TRAM TERMINUS, GIRGAUM.

Golden Opportunity of Hearing

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIAN MUSIC

By

H. H. The Maharaja of Mysore's Palace Pandit

Prof. K. Vasudevacharya

—and—

Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar

in the

Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya

(ACADEMY OF INDIAN MUSIC.)

NEW SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

Saturday, 2nd February, 1918, at 9-30 p. m. (S.T.)

and

Sunday, 3rd February, 1918, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Rates of Tickets:—Rs. 5, 3 and 1.

N.B.—Mridangum Matiah Palani, well known expert in Mridang, is specially coming for these concerts.

M. BAKRE.
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

PACKED HOUSE LAST NIGHT

TO SEE

DE VILLIERS

POT-POURRI PROGRAMME

A Laugh from Start to Finish yet a bewildering Entertainment.

HOW DID HE DO IT?

AGAIN TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 9-45

DE VILLIERS

AT HIS

Moving Theatre

DHOBI TALAO

FEW MORE NIGHTS ONLY

DE VILLIERS,

THE GREATEST LIVING MAGICIAN.

ENOUGH SAID.

Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, Gallery Indians only Ans. 8, and 4. Children under 10 Half Prices except in As. 4 seats. Soldiers, & Sailors in uniform, half price in Rs. 3, 2, 1, only. Plan at **ROSE & Co.**, & at **Moving Theatre**, Dhobi Talao.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 AND 9-45.

3 FINAL EPISODES

THE SHIELDING SHADOW

TO-MORROW SATURDAY 2ND FEB. FOR 3 DAYS ONLY AT 6 AND 9-30

SATURDAY 2nd, SUNDAY 3rd, AND MONDAY 4th.

THE NEW INDIAN OFFICIAL WAR FILM

"THE INDIAN EMPIRE"

Under distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies The GOVERNOR and LADY WILLINGDON C. I.

TAKEN BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Showing

THE POWER OF INDIA

Loyalty of Indian States, War Work in India, India's Military Part in the War, India's Industrial part in the War

The Greatness of India Unique Scenes of Bombay

BOMBAY'S GREAT PART IN THE WAR!

Sole Director for the East: Mr. M. E. BANDMAN.

PRICES Rs. 3, 2, 1, & 8 & 4 ANNAS

One-third of Gross Proceeds remitted to H. M. Government for War Charities.

BOMBAY'S LEADING PICTURE THEATRE

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 & 10. p. m.

For the first time on the Empire Screen Pathe's Beautiful Cinema Star

GLADYS HULETTE

In a new Gold Rooster Play.

"MISS NOBODY"

To-morrow Saturday, 2nd February, for the first time on a Bombay Screen

MATHESON LANG IN THE "MERCHANT OF VENICE"

Matheson Lang, the famous English Actor, in the Character of "SHYLOCK", in which he created such a sensation some years ago in Bombay.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.

LAMINGTON ROAD. TELEPHONE 2020.

TO-NIGHT

4th instalment of

MYSTERY OF THE

DOUBLE CROSS

featuring

MOLLIE KING

and

LEON BARRY.

PATHE GAZETTE

Topical.

ALONG THE RIO GRANDE

Travel.

PINCHED

by

LONESOME LUKE

The King of all Comedians

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. DAILY.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 5 p. m.

SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW ON EVERY SUNDAY AT 3-30 P. M.

POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Have you got

THE

INVITATION CARD

IF SO,

REMEMBER TO BE IN TIME

at 9-30 p. m.

FOR THE

opening Ceremony.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY,

IS THE LAST DAY OF THE FIRST WEEK.

Please note that the first two Chapters of the Splendid New Serial

PROTEA IV

in "The Mysteries of the Castle of Malmort" will have their last run to-day.

To-Morrow commences the second instalment with Episodes III & IV.

Don't Waste this Evening.

It will pay you to call to-day at the

WEST END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

At Mustan Tank, Bellasis Road,

TO-NIGHT! AT 9-30 P. M. TO-NIGHT!!!

TO-MORROW! SATURDAY 2nd JAN. 1918!! TO-MORROW!!!

2 SHOWS 2

MATINEE AT 4-45 AND AT NIGHT AS USUAL

Greatest success of our 2nd programme which is unanimously acknowledged to be varied and most interesting.

Crowded houses every night at

KARLEKAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

AND

MENAGERIE OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS

ALL NEW ACTS! ALL NEW ITEMS!!

See the Monkeys doing Military drill and Dining at an Hotel, etc., etc.

Our Monkeys are a show of which the whole of Bombay is talking.

New equestrian feats. New animal acts. New Acrobats, Tumblers, Riders and Clowns.

LITTLE DAMO

The miniature **SANDOW** only 12 years old holding a stone weighing 1200 lbs. on chest,—an act seething with Sensation.

Children under 10 half price to Box, 1st and 2nd seats only.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Plan at **All India General Agency, 419 Thakurdwar, opposite Indu-Prakash Press.** Book your seats early to avoid disappointment. For further particulars see handbills.

T. G. Shellar, *Proprietor.* **J. W. Wallet,** *Manager.*

DRY, CHEMICAL & FRENCH CLEANERS & DYERS.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Jan. 31.)

Mr. Bhagvandas Gopaldas Tolat, on return from leave, to be Subordinate Judge at Barsi.

Mr. Mukundrai Ghelabhai Mehta, Subordinate Judge at Barsi, on relief by Mr. Tolat, to be Subordinate Judge at Borsad.

Mr. Naginlal Venilal Desai, Subordinate Judge at Borsad, to do duty as Extra Joint Subordinate Judge at Ahmedabad, vice Khan Bahadur Mahbub Mian Imam Bakhsh Kadri.

The appointment of Mr. Mervanji Ardeshir Randelia, to be Assistant Registrar, High Court Appellate Side, and Superintendent of the High Court Press, vice Mr. Vasantram J. Bhat who has been permitted to retire from the 31st January, 1918, is confirmed.

Mr. E. E. Morris, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months in continuation of the privilege leave granted to him.

Mr. W. Sloane, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of relief.

Mr. W. C. Edwards to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thana, during the absence of Mr. Sloane on leave.

Khan Bahadur S. G. Haji to act as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Sind, Baluchistan and Rajputana vice Mr. J. G. Cattell proceeding on military duty.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers.—Honorary Captain and Paymaster W. Abraham resigns his commission, with effect from the 31st March 1917.

The services of the following Civil Assistant Surgeons have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment on military duty with effect from the dates specified against their names:—

Assistant Surgeon P. D'Souza, L. M. & S.—20th December, 1917.

Assistant Surgeon G. R. Padbidri, M. B., B.S.—21st December, 1917.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, I.M.S., has been granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 2nd January, 1918, with permission to prefix to his leave Sunday the 23rd December, 1917, and the Christmas and New Year holidays.

Major T. S. Nevis, F.R.C.S., I.M.S., to act as Surgeon-Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, in addition to his military duties, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Jackson, I.M.S.

The privilege leave granted to Mr. C. N. E. Walke, Inspector of Steam Boilers, is extended by one month and five days with effect from the 23rd December 1917.

Mr. C. R. Pereira, M.B., B.S., has been appointed as a temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon with effect from the 23rd December, 1917.

Colonel W. V. Scudamore R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd class permanent and 1st class substantive "pro tempore," is granted privilege leave for three months, combined with furlough for twenty-one months, with effect from the date on which he reverts to civil employ.

On the completion of six months' service, Mr. Chintaman Govind Kale, Apprentice Engineer, is transferred from the Central to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

Mr. Balkrishna Vinayak Deshmukh, LL.B., to be District Government Pleader for the district of Poona vice Khan Bahadur Shavaksha Kavasji Davar, deceased, as a temporary measure pending further orders.

Mr. G. R. Duxbury, Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind Circle, has been allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough on medical certificate for three months with effect from 21st December, 1917, or the subsequent date of relief.

A special temporary appointment of Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, for a period from 6th to 30th January 1918, both days inclusive has been created and Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., will hold it pending further orders.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week ending 29th instant in parts of Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar Parkar and Nawabshah districts, by rats and insects in parts of Thar Parkar, by locusts and blight in parts of Karachi, by unfavourable weather in parts of Bijapur and by rain in parts of Belgaum. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress in parts of Deccan. Picking of cotton continues in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar, Nawabshah, West Khandesh, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Agricultural stock is sufficient and cattle are in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation is sufficient. The prices of food-grains are generally steady.

ASCETIC UNDER ARREST.

A STORY OF STRANGE VISIONS ABOUT WAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 31.

Under the orders of the Commissioner of the Irrawaddy Division, an ascetic U. Wi. Seitha of Kanbyo Hill has been arrested under the Defence of India Act. The District Magistrate Henzada has been directed to hold an enquiry. From particulars to hand it appears U. Wi. Seitha started to preach that by November next, the Germans would take Dagon Hantha and in four years the people of the country would be in peaceful waters. He based that prophecy, it is said, on certain visions he had when Setkya Min appeared and conversed with him. "Nats" appeared and told him the Pagoda would be gilded by "nats" on a certain night but to his disappointment he found that was not so. In consequence of order by "nats" to drink the water of 1,000 cocoanuts a large number of ignorant villagers were seen recently daily wending their way with loads of cocoanuts to Sattawya Hill to this ascetic, who had been living there for seven months on leaves and fruits. The township officer interviewed him and finding his conduct unsatisfactory his arrest was ordered.

DEATH OF NAWAB ABDUL JUBBAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Nawab Abdul Jubbar died to-day at eleven at his country residence at Ghuskara in Burdwan District after a short illness at the age of 82. He was a member of the Provincial Executive service and for several years Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta and held other responsible posts under the Bengal Government. He was a leader of the "moderate school" of Bengal Moslems and ever since his retirement had identified himself with Moslem politics, being President of the Central National Mahomedan Association. He placed his views on constitutional reforms before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in Calcutta so lately as last month. He unsuccessfully contested a seat in the Imperial Legislative Council against Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu and Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee at the last elections. For some time he was Prime Minister of Bhopal State. Throughout his long career he consistently advocated Hindu-Moslem unity.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Jan. 26th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	..	..	Nil
" to Continent	..	..	13,000
Futures at New York Mar.	..	..	30.31—14
" May	..	..	29.83—15
" July	..	..	29 47—17
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	31.40—30
" at New Orleans	..	..	30.87 Nil
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	..	..	29.03—14
" May.	..	..	28.71—17
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	..	..	8
Demand Bills ..	..	..	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	87¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	43 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent; since 6th April, 1917.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	..	4 1/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	..	4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	..	4 3/4
" " 6	..	..	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	..	..	3 1/2
7 day market loans	..	..	3 5/8
Consols 2½% ..	..	..	54½—¼
Rupee Paper 5% ..	..	..	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..	..	64½ Nil
Government Securities 3% ..	..	..	65½
Ex. On London at Paris France	..	..	27.15

WAR LOANS.

London Jan. 29th

5% 1925—1928	..	..	£89¾—½
4½% 1925—1945	..	..	£82¾ Nil
5% New	..	..	£98 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, Jan. 29th

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat 416 lbs ex-Ship per ton Dec-Jan. Inactive	..	600
Toria Rapeseed Dec.-Jan. Inactive	..	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	No change.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal..	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta January Nominal	..	17
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta January Nominal		20
do. do. Bombay January Nominal		21/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Feb.-Mar. Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar Buyers Dull	2/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Nominal rates this morning for Good Broach were Rs. 600 Exchange and Rs. 603 Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 600, touched Rs. 599 and advanced to Rs. 603½. Later on business was done at Rs. 602 and at 5 p.m. the Marwari bazaar closed until to-night. The closing rate for Good Broach was Rs. 601½ Exchange, other quotations being as under. Only a moderate business has been done.

Ready cotton was steady with some enquiry for high class lots and stapled sorts.

QUOTATIONS 5 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	..	April	601 1/2
Fine M. G. Jhamgaon Akola	..	March	599/600
" " Khandesh	..	"	566
" " Muthia	..	"	550
" " Bengal	..	"	531
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	483
Good Sawginned Dharwar	..	May/June	607
" M. G. Westerns	..	"	595

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 31ST JANUARY 1918

Growths.	Superfine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	580	560	510	495	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	580	565	525		"
M.G. Wardha		555	535		½
M. G. Nagpore		555	535		"
M.G. Yeotmal		545			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		540			"
M.G. Amraoti		535			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		530	590		"
M.G. Khandesh		610	580		"
M.G. Muthia		605	575		"
M.G. Broach		625	611	602	1-25 April

* RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 30th January :—

Cotton	11,499 bales.
Wheat	35,584 cwts.
Linseed	5,641 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil "
Gingellyseed	372 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	693 "
Castorseed	2,222 "
Rice	61,256 "
Myrabollams	73 "
Cottonseed	544 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	3,228 "
Jowar	242 "
Maize	57 "
Barley	2,521 "

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

DIABETES

Radical and Sure Cure.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. . . . I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before. . . .

Thanking you for your able treatment,

Yours Sincerely,

A. APPADU PANTULU,
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

BULLION.

The Silver market was steady throughout the day.

Bar Gold 28-12.
Sovereign 17-14.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 98-14.
Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 98-15.
Silver 2nd Sett Ex-duty 99-5.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.
Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.
3 Months sight Credits 1/5 13/32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 192½.
3 Months sight Francs Fr. 201.
D. D. Hongkong Rs. 212.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 304.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 143½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates :—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Ex-warrant 93.
5½ per cent. War Bonds, 1920-1922. 99-12-0.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 69½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1936 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 78½.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates :—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bak of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm but eased off towards the close owing to profit taking. The volume of business through was large.

The following are the closing of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Standards 2,115, Simplex 992/8, Shapurji 137/8, Pearls 612½ Madhavjee 2,400, Indore Malwa 395, Indian Bleaching 207/8, Fazulbhoy 865, Edward Sassoon 222/8, Davids 630, Crescent 268 12, Nagpur 2,655, Bombay United 990, Advance 1,040, Katni deferred 1,590, Tata Deferred 1,192/8, Alcocks 1,165, Bombay Tram 380, Bombay Burma 1,050 and Bombay Steam 295.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange :—

Swadeshi 1,997/8, Standards 2,120, Shapurji 140, Pearls 622/8, Indore Malwa 397/8, Kohinoor 1,160, Luxmi Cotton 1,630, Indian Bleaching 210, Finlay 435, Davids 657/8, Currimbhoys 140, Crescent 271/4 Century 452/8, Advance 1,025, Indian Cement 342/8, Katni Deferreds 1,587/8, Tata Deferreds 1,190, Alcocks 1,162/8, Bombay Burma 1,066, Bombay Steam 300, and Tata Hydro 1,210.

NEW MOFUSSIL CO, LTD.

The 27th ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday at its registered offices in Hummam Street, when the following report of the Directors for the year ending 30th June 1917, was adopted :—

The cotton crop during the season was smaller than that of the preceding year, and the total number of Bales pressed in your Factories was 93,005 against 109,111 the year before.

The profits of the year including Rs. 54,674-8-0, brought forward from last year amount to Rs. 3,20,730-7-7, from which your Directors have set aside to Depreciation Account Rs. 25,000, Reserve Fund Account Rs. 50,000, and from the remaining sum of Rs. 2,45,730-7-7, your Directors recommend a Dividend of Rs. 50 per Share together with a Bonus of Rs. 10 per Share, which will absorb Rs. 1,87,500 and the balance of Rs. 58,230-7-7 to be carried forward, from which the gratuities to the widows of the deceased two old servants and donation towards the Central Provinces War Relief Fund as mentioned below if sanctioned by the Shareholders, will be paid.

The Directors also recommend that the sum of Rs. 3,618-6-0 be paid to the Central Provinces War Relief Fund on 25,733 Bojas and 32,161 Bales ginned and pressed in your Berar and Central Provinces Factories, which has been paid by all the Factory Owners.

Your Directors beg to report that in accordance with the Decision of the Honourable Mr. Justice Macleod, held on the 19th January, 1917, in Suit No. 1226 of 1916, which has already been circulated to the Shareholders, Messrs. B. N. Gamudia, J. N. Gamudia and F. D. Panday were disqualified to act as Directors of the Company and that the Appeal filed by Mr. B. N. Gamudia against this Decision, has also been dismissed with costs in the High Court of Appeal. Your Directors invited Mr. T. D. Moore, Chief Agent, to join the Board as Managing Director, which position he has accepted.

The Directors' recommendation that a sum of Rs. 6,000 be paid to the widow of the late Mr. D. Morris, who died on the 18th April, after passing a period of 13 years in the Company's service, and that Rs. 6,000 be paid to the widow of the late Mr. Cawasji Nowroji the Company's Muccadum at Colaba, who died on the 3rd December, and who served the Company for 38 years, were adopted, the Directors placing on record their appreciation of the services the deceased rendered to the Company.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following is the Directors statement of the assets and liabilities of the Company, and the profit and loss account for the half-year ended September 30th, 1917.

The surplus of earnings after deducting current expenditure for the past half-year amount to Yen 31,470,201.85, out of which there have been deducted :

Depreciation of the Fleet and Property Yen 1,309,741.50 Insurance Fund Yen 864,970.71 Ships' Structural Repair Fund, Yen 313,844.59 Yen 2,488,559.80, leaving a balance of Yen 29,514,075.83, including Yen 582,433.78 brought forward from the last account.

The Directors now propose that this surplus be appropriated as follows :

Reserve Fund Yen 1,449,083.10, Special Reserve for War Risk and Depreciation of Vessels to be Built and Purchased Yen 10,000,000.00, Extra Depreciation of the Book Value of the Fleet Yen 1,500,000.00, Special Reserve Yen 5,500,000.00, Dividend Equalizator Fund Yen 1,530,000.00, Fund for the Training, Protection and Encouragement of Seamen Yen 350,050.00. Yen 20,329,082.10

From the remaining balance Yen 9,184,993.73 the Directors further propose that Yen 310,000.00 be allowed as the Directors' and Auditors' fees and Yen 1,000,000.00, as special grant to the staff ashore and afloat as well as the ordinary seamen for their services in connection with the war, and recommend a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, besides two per cent. per annum as special dividend and a further forty per cent. per annum as extra dividend, the total of these dividends to absorb Yen 7,190,480.00, leaving a balance of Yen 684,513.73 to be carried forward to next account.

At the same time the Directors propose that the share capital of the Company be increased from Yen 44,000,000.00 to Yen 100,000,000.00, upon the present share capital being fully paid up on the 15th February, 1918, the number of new shares to be issued in consequence being 1,120,000 of Yen 50.00 each.

DON'T KILL a MOSQUITO with a HOWITZER

DON'T use medicines which, while curing your complaint, spoil your stomach and weaken your heart. Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC guarantees to stimulate your heart, strengthen your nerves, increase your appetite and, above all, to cure Malaria and other intermittent Fevers radically. Re. 1 per bottle. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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THE NIZAM'S VISIT TO ALIGARH.

RECEPTION AT THE COLLEGE.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIGARH, Jan. 30.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's special arrived at the Aligarh Station punctually at 3-40 in the afternoon on Tuesday, the 29th instant. The railway station was tastefully decorated for the occasion and when his Exalted Highness alighted from his saloon the trustees of the college, numbering forty-five, who came from all over India presented nazars in gold mohurs which were graciously accepted by his Exalted Highness. From the railway station his Exalted Highness accompanied by the Royal Princes and his staff together with Haji Mohomed Ishaqkhan, Honorary Secretary at the college, motored to the English House through a dense crowd of eager spectators who had mustered strong on both sides of the road. At the English House all the Hyderabad students, numbering about 125, were presented to his Exalted Highness who then proceeded to the Minto Circle and inspected the college swimming bath where the address of the Swimming Bath Committee was accepted. Thence his Exalted Highness proceeded to the Sultan Jahan Manzil, where the Secretary of the Conference Committee explained that the splendid building owed its existence to the munificent gift of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal. His Exalted Highness next proceeded to the Macdonall House. Mumtaz House and the Siddon's Union Club, where all the captains of the College Games Clubs and the Vice President of the Union, together with all the members of the Cabinet, were presented and the address of the Union was accepted. His Exalted Highness visited the Lytton Library, where the college staff was presented and Dr. Wali Mohamed showed some interesting experiments when his Exalted Highness inspected the Science Laboratories. In the Strachey Hall, which was richly decorated, an address on behalf of the Trustees of the College was read by one of the trustees Prince Major Homedallahkhan of Bhopal.

MUNIFICENT GIFTS.

In replying to it, his Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to express his gratification at the cordial reception accorded to him and to remark that he was delighted to find himself among persons whom he considered his friends and that he was satisfied with the organization of this great Mahomodan national institution. His Exalted Highness was pleased to direct the Honorary Secretary of the college to announce an annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for Arabic education and a donation of Rs. 50,000 for the reconstruction of the Kacha barracks.

Then the Hon. Nawab Sir Foyazalekhan Bahadur, president of the trustees, announced a donation of Rs. 7,000 in honour of his Exalted Highness' visit to the college.

After this, there was a garden party and his Exalted Highness after inspecting the Mosque took tea with the trustees in the Nizam Museum where the Collector and the Principal of the College were presented by the Honorary Secretary of the college. His Exalted Highness was pleased to promise a presentation of his painted portrait to be hung in the Nizam Museum.

On his way back to the railway station his Exalted Highness signed the visitors' book in the Old Boys' Lodge where all the Old Boys were presented. Before leaving the College his Exalted Highness further announced a personal reward of Rs. 500 to Moulvi Hokki Sahib Baghdadi, Professor of Arabic at the Aligarh College and another reward of Rs. 500 to the Imam Sahib and the staff of the Mosque. The visit passed off most happily and his Exalted Highness left by the special for Bombay at 8 p.m.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROGRAMME OF NEXT SESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 30.

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on 6th February, Messrs. P. J. Fagan, G. S. Khaparde, A. W. Botham, Bannerjee, S. R. Hignell, H. H Ley, Sir Robert Clegg, Sir John Campbell, Sir A. Hamilton Grant and Surgeon-General Edwards will take the oath of allegiance.

Sir William Meyer will introduce the Income Tax Bill and refer it to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir George Barnes, Rai Sita Nath Roy, Mr. Muddiman, Mr. Howard, Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Lieut.-Col. Aplin, Sir Hugh Bray, Mr. Hogg, Sir G. M. Chitnavis, Sir John Campbell and himself.

Sir James Duboulay will refer the Cinema Bill to a Select Committee consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Mr. Mir Ali, Sir James Walker, Sir Edward Maclagan, Khan Zulfikar Ali Khan, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and himself.

Sir Claude Hill will introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Forest Act of 1878.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

DISCUSSION BY ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Indian Economic Society, held on the 29th instant Mr. M.D. Altekar, initiated the discussion on Imperial Preference. He said that at the Imperial Conference a resolution about Imperial Preference was passed, also at the Paris Economic Conference of the Allies the question of what may be called Allied Preference was discussed and he expressed his opinion that India must formulate her attitude towards the question which was intimately connected with her economic future. The school of tariff reform, Mr. Altekar continued, was brought once more into life by the war but it was impossible for England to adopt a policy of protection. It was also not possible for England to make adequate compensation to India if Preference was established and the speaker quoted the opinion expressed by the Government of India in 1903 when they said that under a system of Preference India had "little to gain and much to lose." The speaker himself held that view.

WHAT WE WANT.

India did not wish, he said, only to be a supplier of raw materials; she wanted to be an industrial nation also and the policy of Preference would strangle that ambition, because other parts of the empire want Preference on account of their desire to develop industries. Imperial Preference would create many more jealous Lancashires; and if India is unable to secure complete fiscal autonomy, as suggested by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, she would be benefitted more by the present generally free trade policy than Imperial Preference. Britishers look upon India as a supplier of raw material and to them Imperial Preference means exploiting the raw materials of India. They never think of our Industrial India. Under these circumstances Indian public opinion must oppose any policy of what is called Imperial Preference.

Mr. Hormesjee Spencer who followed Mr. Altekar alluded to Allied preference and he said that he agreed with Mr. Altekar as regards the question of the Imperial Preference. Mr. G. D. Javeri also expressed his agreement with the first speaker's views.

Mr. J. B. Petit, the Chairman, in closing the debate said that Imperial Preference, to put it in a nutshell, meant that India should 'buy dear and sell cheap.' Under the present circumstances, he said, it was not possible for India to benefit under any scheme of Imperial Preference, as at present adumbrated. Till India was industrially stronger she must not go in for any policy of Imperial Preference without adequate safeguards. A vote of thanks to the speaker and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PRISONERS OF WAR IN TURKEY.

WELL TREATED BY THE ENEMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The "Pioneer" writes it has received from a private source an account of the prisoners of war who are interned by the Turks at Kastamuni, which should help to relieve the minds of their friends and relatives. An officer states in August last all were fit and looked remarkably well. The climate of the place is good and there was abundant supply of fruit, while the behaviour of the Turks was considerate. Prisoners were well off for clothes, though boots were scarce and no parcel had arrived since January. Tinned butter, jam, tea and sugar were especially needed and prisoners were desirous of obtaining cheque books as the Greek bankers in Kastamuni were very good about cashing cheques and things were getting dear in the bazaar. An I.M.S., officer was among prisoners and the hospital arrangements were quite satisfactory.

It appears the march from Kut occupied two months, but as a fair amount of transport was available it was not necessar to perform the whole of journey on foot.

DATTAPARA HAT LOOTING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.

Judgment has been delivered by Noakhali Special Tribunal in the Dattapara hat looting case. Ten accused have all been found guilty, four being sentenced to 2½ years' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 50 each and the remaining six to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 each. A portion of the fine, if realised, is to be paid to the agrrieved.

ON SPECIAL REQUEST

the exhibition of the sadees, shelas, and scarves will remain open till

SUNDAY

the 3rd February upto 9 p. m.

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TELEPHONE 1898.

POLO IN LUCKNOW.

CAVALRY BEATS I. C. S.

(From a Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 30.

The opening game in the Lucknow War Polo tournament took place to-day between the 26th Cavalry represented, by Major Mon, Captain Addington, Captain Adonnell and Risaldar Lakhpat Singh and the I.C.S., team represented by Messrs. Wild, Sherring, Jopling and Keane. The umpires were Captain Dick Lauder and Major Gordon. There was a very large attendance. The I.C.S., started with a credit of goals. In the first chukker the Cavalry secured a goal almost at the start. In the second Chukker the I.C.S. were on the defensive but combination proved too weak and two goals were rapidly made. In the third chukker the Cavalry again assumed the charge and after some exciting play shot two more goals. The fourth and final chukker proved a complete walk over for the Cavalry who shot a beautiful goal at the start. The Cavalry thus won by six goals to three.

The second match takes places on Friday.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 593, Indian Expeditionary Forces :—

KILLED.

Royal Engineers :—2nd-Lieut. W. S. Bean.

ACCIDENTALLY INJURED.

St. John's Ambulance Brigade :—Temporary Nurse E. Austin.

East Lancashires :—2nd-Lieut W. Taylor.

Lovat Scouts :—Lieut. A. S. Mills.

R.I.M. :—Temporary Lieut. A. Thomasin.

Correction to Casualty List No. 574 :—

DIED OF DISEASE.

R.F.A. for 2nd-Lieutenant H. S. Sants read 2nd-Lieut H. W. Sants.

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DON'T RISK Influenza, Cold, Pneumonia, chest troubles, and other like complaints due to exposure to cold.. ..

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BATLIWALLA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

FAILURE OF IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEFIANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

MISAPPLICATION OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF POWERS.

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A D. McBain presiding, when the debate on the Corporation's representation to the Government for transferring to them the powers of the City Improvement Trust was resumed. The debate was very heated and acrimonious at times and lasted over the whole meeting. Before any decision could be arrived at the Corporation had to adjourn.

At the previous meeting the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla had moved, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, "That the draft representation to Government regarding the question of transferring to the Municipality the powers and duties in respect of the improvement of the city at present vested in the Board of Trustees appointed under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, submitted by the Committee appointed by the Corporation Resolution dated 5th February, 1917, be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address the Government accordingly."

TIME NOT YET RIPE.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, in resuming the debate, said he regretted very much there was so much shouting last time, and he also regretted that Sir Ibrahim should have turned the Council Chamber into a bears' garden. He never for one moment disputed the right of the Corporation to succeed the Trust, but it was premature and the time had not come yet. They should approach the Government with clean hands and that they had not. While the Improvement Trust was trying to make the city cleaner and more sanitary, the Municipality were making it filthier. He then quoted with approval what Sir Bhalchandra had said in the year 1904.

Sir Ibrahim asked what year it was, and Mr. Wadia replied it was the Christian year 1904 (Laughter) and the former said many things had happened since then.

"CITY DREADFUL."

Mr. Wadia then quoted the "Bombay Chronicle", which, he said, was an impartial paper, and read excerpts from an article "City Dreadful". Continuing, said Mr. Wadia, Mr. Cadell had charged Sir Ibrahim with representing the landlords and the latter had thereupon said that he was representing his constituents.

Sir Ibrahim interjected that it was absolutely wrong and incorrect.

Mr. Wadia said he had said so, at least that was his impression. Continuing, he said Mr. Cadell had passed deprecatory remarks regarding the work of the Corporation, and he was the officer whom they had thanked at the time of his retirement from the Municipality.

Mr. J. B. Petit: What Commissioner have we not thanked?

Mr. Wadia said the fact of their thanking Mr. Cadell showed that they looked on with approval what he had said and done. (Voices of dissent and laughter.)

"AN ANGEL WITH TEMPER."

Proceeding, Mr. Wadia said Dr. Sukhia had called Mr. Cadell an angel except for his short temper and Dr. Sukhia's word must be accepted. Continuing, he said he was always for self-government, but the Corporation was a body more representative of the landlords than anybody else. They were sacrificing the interests of the city for the sake of the landlords of the city. Uptill recently they had not taken up the reform of the Municipal Bye-Laws, and then too they had done so at the initiative of Government.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir asked him to read the whole history of these bye-laws.

IN THE INTERESTS OF THE LANDLORDS.

Mr. Wadia said he had his information from official quarters. (Hear, hear). He did not mean to say from Government officials (Laughter) but from the Municipal Secretary. This was a matter in which the Municipality had done nothing for the last 18 years and there was their own paper ("Bombay Chronicle") saying all this. As long as the landlords predominated in the Municipality they could not expect any reforms. They were payng the landlords 16 years' purchase value. They were paying the landlords enormous sums. Bombay ought to be saved from themselves (Laughter). He was sorry to go against his own colleagues, but he had to do it.

FAILURE OF THE TRUST.

Mr. S. B. Dhondy said they were fortunate in not having Mr. Wadia as their representative on the Board of the Trust. They should never vote for him.

Mr. Wadia said he would never like to go on the Board.

Continuing Mr. Dhondy said the Trust had not done anything except given them some roads, but at what terrible cost of lives! Even Mr. J. P. Orr had signed the representation; and he would not have done it if he had not seen the handiwork of the Trust, and the deep dissatisfaction of the public at it. They should pass the representation to Government.

HARASSMENT OF THE PUBLIC.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar said at the time of passing the Improvement Trust Act the were told that there would be no harassment of the public, but Government had acted in this instance as they had done in the case of the Press Act and other repressive measures. It was for them to consider whether they should allow the Board to carry on functions which it was their (Corporation's) duty to do. and he did not see any reason for the continued existence of the Trust.

CORPORATION'S CAPACITY QUESTIONED.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna said at the committee meetings those who had to say something against the representation had not had their say. He wanted, along with others, that the work of the Trust should be done by them, but the question was, had the time arrived for this? He then criticised particular passages in the representation. It was absurd to quote the example of the Glasgow Municipality which was doing the work of the Trust. They had to show that there was no necessity for having a separate body like the Trust. Had they (the Corporation) done the work for which the Trust was started? He thought they had not. The Trust must go in course of time, but had that time arrived? The answer was no. The Corporation must discontinue allowing buildings in the present manner. They must satisfy the Government that they were able financially and in every other way to take up the work of the Trust, and if they could not do so they must defer the representation until that time—when they were in a position to do so. The buildings now being built had rooms, which they could not enter even in broad day-light without a lamp. They were going on with the question of the by-laws for such a long time, that it was hopeless for them to expect the Corporation to finish the work. Even such a question as the Chowpati Market had been hanging fire for the last 25 years. Until the by-laws were amended the slums would not disappear.

MR. ORR'S BOGEY.

Sir Dinshaw said the by-laws were the bogey of Mr. Orr.

Theirs was a shortsighted policy and they would realise it in course of time, said Mr. Sethna. They should reduce the mortality by improving the housing conditions. That was the aim which the Corporation should always place before themselves. He therefore moved an amendment that the representation be deferred until the receipt of the Committee regarding the question of obtaining powers for regulating building operations, and that the latter committee be requested to expedite their report.

PUBLIC OPINION DEFIED.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir said that nobody who had followed the Improvement Trust and its proceedings, and the opinion of the Press and the public, could say that the requisition which they proposed to make to the Government was avoidable. It was quite clear that it was the sanctioning of the Parel Road scheme which forced upon the Corporation the attitude it had taken in the requisition. Public opinion as expressed by a huge majority of the people was against the Parel Road Scheme. But in face of their opinion, the opinion of the Trust and the Chairman of the Improvement Trust prevailed and the Government sanctioned the scheme. That roused the Corporation and there was nothing left for them but to ask that the working of the Trust should be handed over to the Corporation. With the exception of one paper, the whole Press was against the Parel Road Scheme. What they demanded was that the huge sum of money proposed to be spent on the Parel Road scheme should be spent upon the object for which the Trust came into existence and for which the Trust Act was passed. But they were helpless and the defiance they had met with in their wishes had resulted in the requisition and the resolution that they were discussing that afternoon. There was another reason for the requisition. It was that the work of the Trust came within the scope of the Municipal Administration and they now asked that the work of the Trust, which, was a part of the local self-Government should be handed over to the Municipality. What Mr. Wadia had said and Mr. Phiroze Sethna had echoed was the repetition of Mr. Orr's arguments expressed on a previous occasion

CHOWPATI MARKET.

It was not their fault if the by-laws had not been decided upon earlier—it was the fault of another person. Mr. Sethna need not have jeered at them over the Chowpati Market, for it was the executive itself that had changed its mind so many times over the plot. It was not an easy matter to decide upon the Municipal by-laws for there was the Architects' Association on the one hand and Mr. J. P. Orr on the other

Mr. Wadia: Who are the architects?—serving the landlords?

Mr. Cowasji said these men were living in Bombay for 20 to 30 years and it was a libel on the architects to say so, and Mr Wadia must be ashamed to say so. These were men who had given their valuable advice at the request of the Corporation, but Mr. Wadia had, he would not say the impudence, but rashness to reject their advice.

CRUX OF THE QUESTION.

He believed that Mr. Orr was sincere in what he did, but that could not be said of some others. The whole question was—"Are we to be masters of local self-Government in Bombay or are we not"? Had not the time arrived for the Corporation to take up the matter into their own hands? Coming to Mr. Sheppard's minute, he said he could not understand it. Mr. Sheppard had admitted that the work of the Trust should be carried on by the Corporation but he did not want that they (the Corporation) should do it. Why was it? Because they (the Corporation majority) had the misfortune to differ from him Ha (Mr. Cowasji) thought if the work were handed over to the Corporation they would do it absolutely in the interests of the city. It was not possible for Mr. Orr to convince the Corporation that they were wrong in their attitude. They must carry on the work of the Trust in the way they approved of.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar said the arguments of Mr. Sethna were not sound. "They represented the various interests in the city, and they (Corporation) knew what was good for the people. The time had come for the Corporation to take up the work of the Trust. They had been contributing lakhs and lakhs towards the finances of the Trust and what had they got in return? The health conditions of the city had not improved materially.

MR. WADIA AS AN "ANGEL."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said Mr. Wadia had said that he had called Mr. Cadell an angel. What he had really said was that if Mr. Cadell had not some of the faults which he possessed, he would have been a good man. If Mr. Wadia had not some of the faults which he had even he might be called an angel (laughter) but unfortunately they could not (laughter). The debate had not been carried on with very clear brain. In this matter he wished that Mr. Wadia had followed the example of Mr. Sheppard as shown in his minute. Mr. Sheppard agreed that the work of the Trust should be handed over to the Municipality, although he disagreed in other respects. But Mr. Wadia had written his minute, he thought, without understanding the question fully. In framing the by-laws they (the Corporation) had consulted such eminent architects as Mr. Gosting, and others. Dr. Sukhia then went into the history of the by-laws and said that work had been postponed for one thing or another for a long time. If they wanted new by-laws to be enforced they should raze the whole city and build a new. Did ever any city change their by-laws so often as Bombay? Did even London do it?

SO-CALLED "SANITARY CHAWLS."

But what had been done by the Improvement Trust? They should go and inspect some of the new buildings on Sandhurst Road, as Mr. Orr and the speaker had done; they were ill-ventilated and dark inside. They should also inspect the "Sanitary Chawls" built by the Trust, and they would see what kind of chawls they were. Those who said that the Corporation were not doing their duty properly did not understand the question. The Municipality had been doing their duty, and even now they were condemning many buildings which were not properly ventilated.

MR. ORR'S ACTION APPRECIATED.

He admired Mr. Orr's spirit in signing the representation of the Committee of the Government although it was against the Trust. He depreciated Mr. Wadia's statement that the Corporation was exploiting the city for the sake of 8,000 landlords; the Municipality was working for the whole city of one million souls. The whole public were against the Improvement Trust. He hoped the representation would be passed, if not unanimously, at least by a large majority of both elected and nominated members.

The debate was then adjourned to Monday next.

EXHIBITION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK.

TO BE OPENED BY LADY WILLINGDON.

An Exhibition of Educational Work is to be opened by her Excellency Lady Willingdon in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Monday 4th instant at 5-30 p.m. The Exhibition will remain open on Tuesday and Wednesday from 10 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. in the morning of Tuesday (10 a.m. to 1 p.m.) and the afternoon of Wednesday (2 p.m. to 4 p.m.) admission will be for school children only. On Wednesday 10 to 12 noon only purdah ladies will be admitted.

A special feature will consist of demonstrations in cookery, laundry work and manual work by children from various schools, besides the work of men from the Queen Mary's Technical school for disabled Indian Soldiers.

The following lectures will be delivered in connection with the Exhibition in the University Library Hall:—

TUESDAY, AT 3 P.M.

"Toys and Play things" by Mr. T. N. Fraser.

TUESDAY, AT 5 P. M.

"Women's Welfare" by Dr. Turner.

WEDNESDAY, AT 3 P. M.

"The place of Geography in School Curriculum" by Prof. Hiral Kaji.

WEDNESDAY, AT 6 P. M.

"The teaching of Literature" by Prof. A. E. Parker.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.

It is notified that the Matriculation Examination of the current year will be held at the following Centres:—Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Belgaum, and Karachi.

Owing to the intervention of the Maha Shivratri, Holi and Easter holidays the Syndicate have fixed the days specified below for the commencement of the ensuing M.A., M.Sc., Intermediate Arts, Intermediate Science, Intermediate Commerce, B. Com., B.A., and B.Sc. Examinations in lieu of the days fixed in that behalf by the Regulations:—

M.A. Examination Tuesday, 12th March.
M.Sc. Examination Tuesday, 12th March.
Intermediate Examination in Arts Tuesday, 2nd April.
Intermediate Examination in Science Tuesday, 2nd April.
Intermediate Examination in Commerce Tuesday, 2nd April.
B. Com. Examination Tuesday, 2nd April.
B.A., Examination Monday, 8th April.
B.Sc. Examination Monday, 8th April.

(Continued from Column 4.)

spot, 8 Lightning and Tagalie, 10 Selim, 12 the others.

The Race.—Mount Pleasant kept lead and looked likely winner when Pharoah shot out near first stand followed by Peshwa and going strong won by 1 length, 1 length between second and third, lead between third and dead heaters.

Time:—1 min, 25 secs.

PRODUCE HANDICAP. Distance—5 furlongs.

Thakur Rajendra Singh's WEELAD, 8-12, Barrett 1
Major A. C. Walter's RED VIRGIN, 6-0, Northmore Jan 2
Maharaja of Patiala's HOUSMAID, 8-5, Trahan 3
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAJOR-GENERAL, 9-2, Quinn 4

Betting:—2 to 1 on Weelad, 3 to 1 against Red Virgin, 6 to 1 Ooma and Ismail, 10 to 1 Major-General, 15 the others.

The Race.—Weelad led throughout Red Virgin came out with rush near home but failed to catch him won by 1½ lengths, neck between second and third, 1½ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 3 3-5 secs.

SATURDAY'S RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN

THE WELLINGTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Kiltoi 9-12, Roi d'Ecosse 9-7, Silver Balm 9-2, Thunder 9-0, Brendan 8-8, Matchlock 8-2, Summer Thyme 8-0, Giacomi 7-12, Royal Ambition 7-9, Screamer 7-6 and Spenser 7-5.

THE ALEXANDRA PARK PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Bunty 9-4, Waynflete 9-4, Fire Finch 9-2, St. Vagrant 8-9, Tollendal 8-6, County Cricket 8-5, Weyhill 8-4, Dolphinton 8-2, Glass Rock 8-2, Binfield Grove 7-13, Bedspread 7-8, Bellicose 7-6, Vital 7-4 and Dollet 7-4.

THE AINTREE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Dress 9-0, Sun Umbrella 9-0, Footman 8-12, Little Nan 8-11, Mordennis 8-9, Athlete 8-8, Gipsy's Advice 8-5, Kim III 8-4, Gladiator 8-3, Lady Muriel 7-13, Somali 7-7, Dunskey 7-7 and Royal Band 7-3.

Top weight accepting, being under 9st. it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE NEWBURY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Our Day 9-7, Rueful 9-7, Wavelets Dupe 9-2, M'Dame 8-9, Glad Rags 8-1, Hunyadi 8-0, Sauntorer 7-6, Plotelle 7-5, Decorum 7-4, Sarfaraz 6|7 and Bally Apple 6-7.

THE VARSOVA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Haven or Rest 9-8, Dyna 9-1, Spearwood 8-13, Drill Mistress 8-12, Lady James 8-11, Penny Pie 8-10, Enchantmen 8-9, Andoversford 8-7, Mousme 8-5, Hoppner 8-4, Motor Wrap 8-4, Madrina 8-4, Fine Trout 8-4, Taxi Girl 8-2, Symptoms 8-2, Birthday Clothes 8-2, Plotelle 7-11, Wise Thrush 7-10, Cauldron 7-4, Pink Flannel 7-3, Arras 7-0 and Torsen 6-7.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Ajmer 9-3, Lord Roseberry 9-3, Najdi 9-0, Morning Light 8-13, Black Ivory 8-10, Rose Hill 8-10, Arrow 8-9, Bluey Lee 8-9, Bayonet 8-3, Equator 8-2, Full House 8-1, Justice 7-12, Makbul 7-12, Bhookhri 7-12, Edward 7-12, Pacific 7-10 and Collector 7-9.

THE PAREL PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Raven 9-4, Balloon 9-3, Cingalee 9-3, The Knut 9-0, Good Morning 8-13, Adil 8-11, Victor 8-10, Resold 8-10, Contest 8-8, Mid Day 8-7, Ikbal 8-6, Financier 8-6, Hudban 8-5, Rage 8-3, Quantity 8-3, Paradise 8-3, Salim 8-2, Tawakul 8-1, Boxer 8-0, Aurangazeeb 7-13, Vanguard 7-10, Brave Boy 7-9, Tasmania 7-9, Britannia 7-8, Rajputana 7-5, Competition 7-0, Investor 7-0, Barjora 6-13 and Ormuz 6-13.

Bombay, 31st January, 1918.

LUCKNOW RACES.

SPRING MEETING.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

Introduction meeting opened with an excellent day's racing, full fields and very few scratchings, second favourites pulled off the first two events. In the third the favourite Amalgam got fourth, Lady Bunny was third and Token took race at threes Maud being unplaced comparative outsider Pharoah, Annened fourth event favourite being unplaced. Favourite Weelad won last event easily.

Civil Service Cup betting 7 to 2 against Lady Bunny, 3 to 1 Maud, 5 to 1 Little Wonder and Token, 12 to 1 Bannie Blush, Gold Mohar, Apple, Juice, Token and Lady Malwood, 15 to 1 Ormy, 20 to 1 Avanti.

Details:—

LUCKNOW HURDLES. Distance—1½ miles.

Maharaja of Patiala's GLENLYON, 10-0, Crowden 1
Capt. Dondney and Mr. Thompson's TURBULENT, 11-0, Hayhoe 2
Mr. T. N. Walsh's BODENHAM, 11-23, Heron 3
Major White's SPEEDY BOY, 9-8, Capt. Barnard 4

Also ran:—Monsoon, 10-3; and Bezek, 9-13.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Turbulent, 2 to 1 Glenlyon, 3 to 1 Turbulent, 10 Bezet, 12 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Monsoon and Glenlyon led for greater part of journey then Glenlyon drew out and although challenged near home won by 1½ lengths, 6 lengths between second and third, 6 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 49 secs.

STEWARDS PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. N. Das's HOOKOO, 6-7, Northmore. 1
Junior Mr. T. N. Walsh's NECESSITY, 9-10, Flynn 2
Thakur Rajendra Singh's DIANA, 7-1, Moosamdin 3
Sirdar Jewan Singh's RUEDISEA, 8-1, Melsom 4

Also ran:—Loch Leven, 8-3; Mayfly, IV, 8-0; and Urvashi, 7-1.

Betting:—Evens Necessity, 3 to 1 against Hookoo, 4 to 1 Loch Leven, 5 to 1 Diana, 15 Ruediesa, end Urvashi, 20 Mayfly.

The Race.—They ran in bunch to three furlongs where Necessity and Hookoo coming out fought out fine finish latter winning by ¼ lengths, 6 lengths between second and third, ¼ lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 16 1-5 secs.

JAHANGIRABAD PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. Sattar's TOKEN, 7-5, Melsom 1
Mr. J. D. Syott's SEALAD, 9-9, Barrett ... 2
Mr. John Peter's LADY BUNNY, 10-10, Hayhoe 3
Mahomed Jan Khan's AMALOAM, 8-13, Trahan 4

Also ran:—Maud, 8-10; Issabel, 7-9; Lady Malwood, 6-10 carried 6-12; and the other 6-7.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Amalgam, 2 to 1 Maud, 3 to 1 Token, 6 to 1 Lady Malwood, 40 to 1 Isabell, 50 to 1 The Otler.

The Race.—Token was quickest away and going will won fairly easily despite hot challenge from sea lad by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths between second and third, ½ length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 18 3-5 secs.

GWALIOR CUP. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. T. N. Walsh's EAGLES NEST, 8-5, Flynn 1
Mr. J. M. Hamer's SHORT SKIRT, 7-7 carried 7-10, Barrett 2
Maharaja of Patiala's MAY BOY, 9-12, Trahan 3
Mr. J. M. Hamer's BOSS LEE, 9-12, Hayhoe. 4

Also ran:—Lavenir, 8-0.

Betting:—Evens Lavenir and Short Skirt, 5 to 1 others.

The Race.—Lavenir showed out from start but two furlongs from home Eagles Nest and Short Skirt shot to front and fought out splendid finish won by short head, 2½ lengths between second and third, 2 lengths third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 29 4-5 secs.

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP. Distance—6 furlongs.

General Raja Hari Singh's PHAROAH, 8-8 carried 6-11, Moosamdon 1
H. H. Yuvaraj of Mysore's PESHWA, 7-5, Northmore Jun 2
Mr. E. J. Rennell's MUBROOK, 7-3 carried 7-5, Megowan 3
Major A. H. Medowcroft's NEWMARKET, 7-2 carried 7-5, Thakur 4*
Sirdar Jewan Singh's THE WINNER, 9-7, Quinn 4*

*Dead heat for fourth place.

Also ran:—Sultan, 10-7; Sunspot, 9-2; Lightning, 8-10; German Silver, 8-9; Tagalie, 7-13; Mount Pleasant, 7-10 carried 7-12; Selim, 7-4 carried 7-5; Searchlight, 7-3; and Gainda, 7-0 carried 7-2.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Mount Pleasant, 4 to 1 Peshwa, 5 Pharoah, 6 Mubrook and Sun-

(Continued in Column 3.)

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIVE YEARS FOR A HANDKERCHIEF.

Emp: vs. Rama Laxuman.

(Before Kemp J. and a Common Jury.)

The accused was charged with theft under the following circumstances. On the 11th instant at the Victoria Terminus Station, while Mr. Philpot Brooks, Executive Engineer of Dharwar, was helping some coolies to put his motor cycle into the brake of the Poona mail van, the accused got among the coolies, and pushing his right hand on the saddle of the motor cycle as though to help, passed his left hand under his right and into the pocket of Mr. Brooks. Feeling a jerk Mr. Brooks turned round and caught the accused when he had drawn the handkerchief half way out of the pocket. Sergt. Condon of the Railway Police who had been watching the accused in the act, came up and the accused was taken into custody. Evidence was also led that the accused was prowling about the platform during the two previous days.

For the defence it was urged that the handkerchief had got out of Mr. Brook's pocket while he was handing the cycle into the brake van and the accused's hand touched it by accident. It was also contended that inasmuch as the handkerchief had not completely left the pocket, the act did not in law amount to theft.

Mr. D. A. Ghaswalla appeared for the Crown. Mr. R. S. Pandit defended.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty of theft and as the accused had previous convictions, his Lordship sentenced him to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR DISMISSAL OF COURT.

T & I J 6-17—Little & Co., Maneckbai widow v. Champubai Moterame, N C Daial.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

512-17—Dastur & Co., Jethabhai Hirji v. Vandravan Madhowji, Captain & V.
1015-17—Mehta D & L, Abdul Karim Haji Ali Mahomed v. Latiff Jooma, Smetham B & Co.
876-16—Captain & V. The Official Assignee of Bombay v. Lakhmichand Padamsey a firm, Edg G W & Co.
816-05—Bhai K & Gir, Cursondas Ludha v. Amichand Panalal, Matu J & M.
1268-17—Payne & Co., Esmailji Abdulally Matcheswalla v. Heptulla Abdul Hoosien & ors, Little & Co.
S C Ct 641-23825-16—Motichand & D, Nemchand Fakirchand v. Desai Raghunathji Khandoobhai, Manecklal & Co.
478-17—Bhai K & Gir, The Poona Bank Ld. v. Javeri Manilal Shavchand, Ardesir H D & Co.
483-17—Bhai K & Gir, The Poona Bank Ld. v. Soni Narayen Vira a firm, Ard H D & Co.
1186-14—M B Chothia Jagannath Sitalprasad & ors v. Kanayalal Jainarayen & ors, Jehangir G & B.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

26-18—Crawford B & Co., Khumaji Gujaji & Co. v. Lilladhar Sunderji Sappat.

FOR TRIAL OF A PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

1038-17—Hiralal and Co., Ramchandra Juggonnath v. The G I P Railway Co., Little & Co., Part Heard.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1309-16—Craigie B & C, Messrs Ramchandra Deo v. Vishwanath Vinayak Rathak, Judah & Solomon.

LONG CAUSES.

1211-16—Wadia G and Co., Balchand Gurdchand a firm v Gopi Kisson Mardon Gopal Khand L and M, Issues settled 14-9-17.
Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B and Co Peter William Monie Muni Comnr. v The Revd Robert Scott Mirza M and M.
811-17—Dastur and Co Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little and Co.
600-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai Widow v. Ebrahim Moledina Captain and V. Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr Jamsetji R and D.
19-17 Merwanji K and Co Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M Crawford Band Co.
754-17—Kanga and S Rehmatbai Widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji Madhowji K and Co.
1266-16—Rustomji and G Rewabai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors Tyabji D and Co.
1355-16—Rustomji and G Parwatibai Widow v The Samc Tyabji D and Co.

LAWN TENNIS

MARRYAT CUP.

The result of the play yesterday on the Bombay Gymkhana was as follows:—

J. M. Mathews beat E. G. Montgomery 6.1. 6.1.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

1 L. Barnelough v. A. P. Goldney.
2 R. England v. W. Irwin.
3 W. Read v. T W. Brough.

CONDER OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following matches were played yesterday:—

Mr. Rajaram Morarji and Mr. G. G. Sunder Rao beat Mr. Gajar and Mr. Swami 6—2, 6-4 Mr. G Liladhar and Mr. G. L. Merchant beat Mr. M. Dastagir and Mr. K. M Rao 6 1, 6—2.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

Mr. M. D. Petit and Mr. A. N. Vokharia vs. Mr. D. P. Geegibhoy and Mr. A. N. Other Mr. D. G. Mandyam and Mr. M. R. Homi vs Mr. L. Bunyan and Mr. B. R. Ardiga.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Annual General Meeting of Lady Wellingdon Scheme, Corporation Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Lecture on "Mr. Montagu's Mission" by Mr. Syud Hossein in Gokuldas Market Hall, at 5-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.
De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao. 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.
Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. New Comedy "Jerry Built."
Palace of Varieties: Charmin-E-Tta. **Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.**
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Regiment will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

"MR, MONTAGU'S MISSION."

At the public lecture to be delivered to-day, at 6-30 p.m., by Mr. Syud Hossain on "Mr. Montagu's Mission" at the Morarji Gokuldas Market Hall, Mr. S. R. Bomanji will preside.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

There will be a meeting of the Provincial Committee of the Indian Industrial Conference to-morrow at 4-30 p.m. in 7, Green Street, Fort, to consider what hand industries could be developed and established during the current year.

DR. MODI'S LECTURE.

Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi will deliver before the Architectural Students' Association a lecture on "Religion and Architecture" at the Sir J. J. School of Arts today at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), when Mr. B. Wittet will preside.

REFORM OF SADHUS.

A public meeting will be held at Sir Mangaldas Hall, Girgaum Back Road, to-day at 6 p.m., (S.T.), to adopt certain resolutions on the reform and training of Sadhus. The Sri Sankaracharya of Karveer Peeth will preside.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A lecture under the auspices of the Ladies' Branch will be given by Mrs. G. A. Thomas, on "Charles Dickens" (with readings) to-day, at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the residence of Mrs. Ashton Street, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are privileged to bring two lady-friends.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Charbar, Muscat, Hanicm, Bushire, Bahrain, Koweit, Linga, Bunder Abbas and Gwadur, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday, the 3rd instant. Registered letters and [illegible] Saturday, the 2nd instant.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has constituted the Benches of Hon. Presidency Magistrates as follows:—

Fort Court.—Mr. L. Barraclough and Dr. Jamshedjee Nasarvanjee Duggan.
Girgaum Court.—Mr. F. J. Clark and Rao Saheb Purushottam Uddhavjee.
Mazagon Court.—Mr. H. Gregory Hyde, Mr. R. E. Gregg-Pearse and Rao Saheb Anandrav Vaman Sheet.
Dadar Court.—Mr. Harischandra Lakshmanji Kavle.

The services of Rao Saheb Purushottam Uddhavjee, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, have been transferred from the Mazagon to the Girgaum Court.

UTSAV MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Utsav Mandal his Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Karvir will deliver his discourse on "Gita Rahasya" to-night at 9 p. m. (B. T.) at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank. A gold medal is also to be presented to Professor Kulkarni for his feats in wrestling.

ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.

The President, Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the Asylum during the months of October, November and December 1917:—Mr. P. W. Monie Rs. 50; Messrs. F. Muraglia and Co., Rs. 51; Messrs. Nadirshaw and Co., (Simla), Rs. 25; Mr. Gokaldas Gulabchand, Rs. 25; Mr. Khimji Arjoon, Rs. 15; The Manager, Urmila Devi-Charity Rs. 10; Dr. F. K. Parakh, Rs. 10; Mr. B. K. Ghose, on behalf of the Indian Staff of Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., Ltd. Rs. 5; Mr. Cassinath Dewjee Dhuru, Rs 5; Mr. A. Curry Rs. 5; Bai Vijibai Manilal Rs. 2; Sweets etc., from:—Messrs. Saremal Hirachand; Harsandrai Surajmal; Jayaram Walji Lohar; Shah Rajpar Khodidas; Laxminarayan Gangadhar; Karamsi Harsi; Shet Dalsukhbhai Wadilal; Shet Morarji Keshawji; Gowardhandas Kanirmji; Lalji Palan; Keshawji Thakersi; Khumaji Lakhaji; Kheraj Asag; Asag Umed; Parshottamdas Hurji; Radhabai Moroba Patil and Ben Kastoorbai Clothes from:—The Sewa Sadan Society.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, February 1, 1918.

AWAKE AT LAST.

The conveniently comprehensive provisions of the Defence of India Act have often been resorted to by the bureaucracy in this country to restrict the liberty of person, of speech and writing, whenever it has suited its purpose to regard that as "a danger to public safety." In fact, by the manner in which this Act has been enforced, quite opposed to its original purpose, it has more often been itself a danger to public safety than the cause of removing any such danger. Again, it is quite characteristic of the prevailing system of administration, which is in such a small degree responsible to public opinion, if not loftily contemptuous of it, that when there is real need for prompt measures to deal with dangers to public safety, the authorities have displayed amazing indifference and apathy. The history of famines and of agricultural scarcities and of the harsh administration of the land revenue system has in the past abundantly revealed the cardinal fault of the machinery of Government, namely, that knowledge of the sufferings of the people comes too late to the authorities and that the latter hardly ever take remedial measures until the mischief has been done. The truth of all this is brought home by the apathetic attitude adopted by the local Governments and the Government of India for many months towards the widespread feeling of resentment and even despair that has possessed the people in most parts of the country as a result of the increasing rapacity of the profiteer and the rackrenter both of whom for the last two years and more have been a greater danger to public safety than any individual or class of individuals dealt with under the Defence of India Act.

If the Government of India have now awakened to the extent and intensity of the hardships borne by a large majority of the people—hardships that could easily have been avoided if the Government had determined to nip the evil of profiteering in the bud—they have awakened after a great deal of unnecessary mischief has been done. This much needs to be made clear before we give a due meed of praise to the Government of India for having decided at last, for the purpose of securing public safety, to publish rules under the Defence of India Act taking powers for the maintenance of the supply of commodities of general use at reasonable prices. The powers are comprehensive—except for the strange omission of any provision for the control of house rents—and not too drastic in view of the enormity of the evil that requires to be checked. They are to be exercised either by the Governor-General in-Council or by the Local Governments of any part of the country where they are declared to be applicable. Under these powers, any "trader"—which expression includes "a manufacturer, producer, warehouse keeper, or vendor, and in case of a vendor, whether wholesale or retail, and whether acting on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, and if not acting on his own behalf, the person on whose behalf he is acting"—may be called upon to make a return

"as to stocks of the commodity (in regard to which a declaration under the rules is promulgated) held by him or consigned to him or under order on his account; as to contracts for the supply to, or by him of such commodity or for or in connection with the production or manufacture of such commodity; as to any other dealing by him therein and as to the persons with whom and the prices at which any such contracts and other dealings were made or had or at which such commodity has been bought or sold by him; as to the cost of production of such commodity so far as the same may be made known to him and the profits usually made or expected by him on the sale thereof; and, finally, as to any other matters specified in the order with respect to which in the opinion of the authority making the order it is desirable to obtain information for the purpose of controlling the price of such commodity".

Further, the Government may prescribe the conditions under which (including the maximum price at which) such commodity may be sold, the conditions being either general for the whole area or may vary as regards different localities therein, as the case may be, and different conditions being prescribed for different classes of such commodity. Powers again are taken to make a search in order to test the accuracy of any return and to secure the due punishment of persons contravening the rules or the notifications issued under them.

The powers, as we have already stated, are not too drastic and are calculated to secure the end in view if they are properly exercised. How their proper exercise can be ensured depends on the authority to which they are delegated, as, in practice, they must be delegated. The record of the Defence of India Act, as it has hitherto been enforced, will, we hope, be a sufficient warning in this respect and the actual and potential dangers of its arbitrary enforcement by executive officers—prompted by the hirelings of the C. I. D. and uncontrolled by the deliberate check of a representative body—have been too well realised to permit the perpetuation of another series of blunders which would lead to grave consequences. The control of profiteering is a matter that vitally affects the day-to-day life of the people, and if it is to be successful and at the same time not to be a source of constant and unjustified harassment to innocent persons, it is essential that the controllers who may be appointed,—and, as we have previously emphasised, there is no reason why they should be necessarily officials—should be merely the executive officers of a really popular body composed of persons who can command the full confidence of the general population because they can speak freely and frankly as to their wants and wishes.

Notes of the Day.

America and Germany.

"Not the most thoughtless Jingo in all the Allied countries," wrote Mr. Arnold Bennett the other day, "wants to win the war more than President Wilson wants to win it." The account given by the American War Secretary to the Senate's Military Committee on Tuesday, of America's military preparation supports this conclusion. There were now, in the U. S., he said, sixteen national army camps and sixteen national guard camps, that is, thirty-two divisions full of men ready to go to France. It had been, he added, the policy of the War Department to send men to Europe as rapidly as the productive capacity of the country was able to provide for them. And he gave an idea of that capacity by anticipating that the U. S. would have half a million men in France shortly, and during the year, a million and half more would be available to go there. These figures must be as disconcerting to the enemy, as they are naturally heartening to us. They must also frustrate his attempt to create the impression that America cannot take an effective part in the military operations on the Western front for many months to come, though, no doubt, the German Government will take care to suppress these figures as far as possible in Germany. As for the German Government itself, however, they must be increasingly realizing the force of Dr. Wilson's recent remarks: "Our present and immediate task," as he said, "is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved."

"A Barrage against Reforms."

In the course of a scathing exposure of the self-styled "Indo-British Association" "India" wrote in mail week:

"The leadership of the Indo-British Association, together with the substance and tone of the speeches delivered at its inaugural meeting, shows it to be a merely reactionary influence, a barrage against the government scheme of reforms as well as against the Indian movement towards self-government: that is to say, against the goal of British policy in India as accepted to-day by conservative England. It represents an unwise and destructive temper and method: precisely the method and temper of the Anglo-Indian agitation of the Ilbert Bill period, from which must be dated the worst of the passions and blunders of the past generation. We cannot be surprised at the action of Lord Sydenham in accepting the chairmanship—for unhappily Lord Sydenham has, by all his public utterances, shown himself unable to read the new movements and hopes generated in India during the war. But there are some names on the executive of the association which provoke both surprise and regret."

"On the Side of the Grandmothers."

Dr. P. C. Roy's recent outspoken address as President of the Social Conference seems to have fluttered some of the orthodox dovecots in Bengal. His reference to the Bengali grandmother, "the autocrat of the Bengali home," for instance, has roused the ire of the "Hindu Patriot." It makes the point that the professor is talking on subject of which he is profoundly ignorant being a Brahmo and outside the pale of Hindu grandmothers. The "Patriot" sticks up for the grandmothers and speaks of the advent of "mischievous ideas and spirit among our wives and sisters." "Who dare deny that there would have been a Jagdis Bose, a Rabindra Nath or a Profulla Chandra in Bengal, but for the autocratic sway of the grandmothers over the mothers?" Not knowing much of the subject, says the "Indian Daily News," we fancy the "Patriot" is right, and declares: "We are on the side of the grandmothers."

"Intellectual Czars of Society."

On the other hand, a correspondent of the "Patrika" vigorously takes up the cudgels on behalf of Dr. Roy as against a critic of his claiming to speak on behalf of the orthodox community. This critic made valiant defence of "Sanatan Varnasram Dharma" against the strictures of D. Roy, and this is the rejoinder from "Patrika's" correspondent:

"We have never been able to form an idea of what is meant by this high-sounding word. Does it mean that the subdivision of the Hindu society into four water-tight compartments is a divinely-ordained institution, which is to last as long as the sun and the moon remain in their orbit? He says that the "Sanatan Varnasram Dharma" has survived the shocks and revolutions of centuries. This is equivalent to saying that the present day Brahmins are pure-blooded descendants of their Divine Father, Brahma, and have retained their supreme positions as spiritual and intellectual Czars of society through all ages down to the present time. Every student of history knows that this is not true. The most brilliant chapters in Indian history are those when society could rid itself of the shackles of Varnasram Dharma, and Brahminical influence. The Emperor Asoka, the greatest Emperor India has ever seen, says in an edict that he had caused those Brahmins, who call themselves, "Bhudebs" or gods on earth, to be regarded as mere mortals. We know that the most glorious epochs in Indian history are the ages which followed the fall of Brahmanic supremacy, and the rise of a protestant spirit among the mass of the Hindu society."

A Fallacious Contention.

"When the power slipped from the hands of the Hindu Kings," continues the correspondent, the situation became worse.

The Mahomedans were quite zealous in the propagation of their own faiths, but as far as the interned structure of Hindu Society was concerned, they were quite neutral, as foreigners generally are. The Hindu Society was saved not by 'Varnasram Dharma' but by the exertions of such dissenting spirits as Chaitanya, Nanak, Kabir, Tukaram and others. But yet Islam, in spite of her foreign origin, and outlandish traditions, succeeded in wresting every fourth man of the Hindu Society from the religion and traditions of his forefathers, and converting them into zealous members of its universal brotherhood. So the contention that the system has saved us from being assimilated by our conquerors, etc., is quite fallacious. The absorption of the Sakas and the Huns and other pre-Mahomedan invaders is quite in accordance with the laws of history, for these races had no civilization of their own and were glad to be received as superior members of a well-established civilisation. But what has been our experience with Islamic civilization? Six crores of Indian Mahomedans answer that question. The superior civilisation (as far as social structure and government is concerned) of Islam won a victory which no amount of sophistry can explain away. Who can predict what would have been the fate of Hindu Society if the happy process of fusion between the two great civilizations which was going on during the reigns of the Mughal Emperors was not interrupted by the short-sighted policy of Aurungzeb?"

The Ceylon Atrocities.

A deputation of twelve members of Parliament waited upon Mr. Long, the Colonial Secretary, in mail week, as to the demand for an enquiry and an amnesty in connexion with the Ceylon disturbances of 1915. The speakers were Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, Sir Albert Spicer, Mr. Leif Jones, and a Labour member, Mr. W. Tyson Wilson. In connexion with the deplorable occurrences which in certain official quarters have been so persistently burked, says "India," it may be well to note that in the Legislative Council on October 24 the unofficial Ceylonese member moved a resolution condemning the conduct of Mr. Dowbiggin, Inspector-General of Police. Sir Anton Bertram, the Attorney-Gentral, defended him on behalf of the Government, going so far as to say that Mr. Dowbiggin was "an ornament of the pblic service," although the Secretary of State had by implication condemned his methods. The official Members of Council and the non-official European members voted solidly against the motion, which was defeated. The pact between the so-called "non-official" European members and the officials is, needless to say, a common enough phenomenon in India also.

New Persian Cabinet.

The Consul-General for Persia in India has received intimation that the following is the list of the new Ministers in the New Persian Cabinet:—His Highness Mostofeol-Mamalek, Premier and Minister of Insterior; Moshiroddouleh, War Minister Motamenol-Molk, Minister of Public Instruction; Mokhberos-Saltaneh, Minister of Justice; Mokhberol-Molk, Minister of Finance; Sardare Anaad, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs; Moinoluzareh, Minister of Public Works; Moshanerol-Mamalik, Minister of Foreign Affair.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor received H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla at the Secretariat yesterday morning. His Excellency the Chancellor of the University presided at the lecture given by Sir Jagadish Bose in the Convocation Hall of the University, in the afternoon. Her Excellency was also present.

The Hon. Sir Stuart Fraser, Resident, Hyderabad, has arrived and Surgeon-General W. S. Edwards, Colonel Cleveland, Mr. Ludovic Porter, Commissioner, Bareilly and Major Walter have left Government House.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler is still at Government House, laid up with an injured knee.

Mr. S. M. Yusuf Quareashi, Superintendent of Post Office, Rajkot Division, has been appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Postmaster-General, Bombay.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur has arrived in Bombay and is staying in his bungalow at Khetwadi Main Road.

H. H. the Begum of Bhopal has left Bombay for Bhopal.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA.

A CONTRADICTION.

We are asked to state that a cable has been received from England intimating that a report published in the "Jam-i-Jamshed" of the Engagement of Dr. Jivraj Mehta with Miss G. Porter is quite unfounded.

(Continued from Column 6.)

take more copious notes, the pressure of work and the delays in the disposal of cases might be urged. But those who practise in Criminal Courts of this city will agree with me that it is not every day that all the magistrates work from 11-30 to 5-30 p.m. There are some days in the week when some of the magistrates finish their work even before 2 p.m., though I must frankly admit that the magistrate's work is by no means an easy task when he has to work for five hours a day. This difficulty, however, could be overcome in no time by employing the services of a shorthand writer in the Court of each Presidency magistrate, or at the very most by the appointment of an additional magistrate. An extra cost of about a thousand rupees a month to the Government is certainly very insignificant looking to the safety of the public in a Presidency town and especially in *criminal* cases.

The views expressed by the Bombay Vakils' Association, by the Committee of the Bombay Corporation and other public bodies regarding the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code and particularly on this Section are very valuable and worth considering. However, I venture to base my arguments on one and one ground only which I consider of the utmost importance, viz., *that under no circumstance should the lot of eighty per cent of the public in criminal cases be allowed to be decided by the arbitrary powers vested in a single magistrate.* Justice is not to be sacrificed to the despatch of work, and I, Sir, cannot conclude without saying, that nothing would be so deterimental to the Ruling Nation as the weakening of public confidence in the administration of justice.—Yours, etc.,

SOHRAB B. D. BANAJI.

Esplanade Police Court,
Bombay, Jan. 31.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' POWERS UNDER NEW C. P. C.

SECTION 362 AND PUBLIC SAFETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As this is a matter which concerns public interest may I request you to give this letter space in your valuable columns?

It is fairly well-known to the members of the legal profession that a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure has been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council and that after receiving the opinions of the Local Governments, the Bill has been referred to a Select Committee for deliberation.

At the very outset, I must state that I wish to speak only on one particular Section, viz. Sec. 362 of the Criminal Procedure Code which greatly needs public attention. This Section, standing as it does, gives very extensive powers to Presidency magistrates. The proposed amendment under the new Code with respect to this Section, instead of curtailing the power gives a much wider power to the Presidency magistrates. In plain language, the amendment means that the liberty of the public in a city like Bombay, with its vast population, is entirely dependent on the whim and mercy of a single magistrate. No nation with a love for self-respect can for a moment tolerate this arbitrary power vested in a magistrate, under that Section, howsoever impartial and competent a magistrate may be. A man is a man and is likely to err as we all know. I do not wish, Sir, here to speak on the merits or demerits of Presidency magistrates, still I cannot help citing here in support of my argument the very words of the Select Committee, consisting of men like the Hon. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Justice Piggot, Mr. Justice Shastri of Madras, Sir S. P. Sinha and the Hon. Mr. Walker, appointed by the Government to revise the Criminal Procedure Code. The Committee in its report states: *"We can see no reason why Presidency magistrates who are not in most cases persons of exceptional capacity or experience, should be entrusted with any wider powers than those of ordinary first class magistrates."*

Section 362, Clause 1 of the Criminal Procedure Code is a very important Section as far as the Presidency Town is concerned. The Section runs as follows:—

"362 (1) In every case in which a Presidency magistrate imposes a fine *exceeding* two hundred rupees or imprisonment for a term *exceeding* six months, he shall either take down the evidence of the witnesses with his own hand or cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the magistrate and shall form part of the record."

As this is a subject that concerns the public, I shall avoid using legal phraseology, and try to speak in as simple a language as possible. Under this Section as it reads now, a Presidency magistrate *is not bound* to take down the evidence of the witnesses even in *warrant* cases. A warrant case does not mean a case in which a warrant is issued, as it is generally understood by the public. In law it means a case in which the *punishment* prescribed for the offence is *appealable*, that is fine *exceeding* Rs. 200 or imprisonment *exceeding* six months. The Section clearly states that a Presidency magistrate *shall* take down the evidence of the witnesses in a case where he chooses to give an *appealable sentence only*. Now, howsoever important a case may be or whatever may be the position of the parties concerned in a case, a Presidency magistrate, if he merely wants his judgments not to be tested by the High Court, has only to inflict a sentence *somewhat* less than an appealable one, that is, a fine just less than Rs. 200 or an imprisonment just less than six months. This is, Sir, done not unfrequently by some of the Presidency magistrates, and has in fact been a grievance of very long standing. Any number of cases can be cited in support of this statement. Under this Section a Presidency magistrate is the sole master of his will. His whim decides the fate of the public before him. It is an undeniable fact, perhaps not known to a layman, but known only too well to the lawyers practising in the Criminal Courts that *in eighty per cent of the warrant cases*—not summons but in warrant cases as I put it—no appealable sentence is given even though at times asked for by the accused. This means, that *eighty per cent of the public*, who come up before the magistrate is out and out at the mercy of the magistrate, the parties being prevented from going to the higher tribunal *in the absence of any record*. No one can deny that this is a great danger to public safety.

The record—if it could at all be called by that name—kept by the magistrate in cases where he does not give an appealable sentence, is as a rule so meagre, that it invariably prevents the High Court from effectively exercising its Revisional Powers, there being neither scope nor materials for a higher tribunal to reverse such a judgment. The truth of this statement could be seen by taking at random the certified copies of *such record* which will speak for themselves. I may here mention that in a *civil suit* of barely Rs. 50, more copious notes are taken by the Judges of the Small Causes Court.

Another fallacy of law under this Section, not only worth noticing, but astounding even to a layman is, that the Presidency magistrate has to make up and in fact does make up his mind as to the sentence he would pass *before the evidence is recorded* and the case is fully heard. This sounds highly ridiculous, but this is not the only thing ridiculous in the administration of justice. Instead of remedying this evil, that prevails under the existing Section, the new Code wants to give a wider power to a Presidency magistrate under this very Section.

Against my plea, that the magistrate's powers under this Section should be curtailed, and that he should be required to

(Continued in Column 5.)

GERMAN STRIKE SPREADING.

SERIOUS EFFECT ON ARMAMENT INDUSTRY.

"A LAST DECISIVE TEST."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 31.

"Vorwaerts" after announcing that the strike in Germany extends to almost the entire armament industry, says:—Those responsible for German policy remember that movements like the present one are only temporarily held up by force. An agreement can only be reached by justice. The Government is confronted by a last decisive test.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" says that the strike continues to spread.

LATER.

Reports which are reaching Zurich, Copenhagen and Amsterdam, agree that the strikes in Germany are spreading with alarming rapidity. The "Vorwaerts" on the 29th instant stated that war industry in Berlin and the neighbourhood was at a standstill, that quarter of a million employees were on strike and 50,000 more were coming out in the course of the day.

Big strikes have also broken out at Nuremberg and Hamburg, where all employees of the Vulcan shipyard are idle and the police have brutally dispersed the demonstrators.

STRIKE AT KIEL NAVAL YARDS.

The "Vorwaerts" asserts that all workers in Kiel naval yards are idle, that the batteries are guarded and police supplied with machine-guns.

Other reports state that the miners are joining the strikes in increasing numbers.

The police prohibited a railwaymen's demonstration in Berlin at the eleventh hour.

STRIKE AT GELSENKIRCHEN.

An Amsterdam telegram says that labourers arriving at Oldenzaal state that a strike is breaking out at Gelsenkirchen. The Essen "Allgemeine Zeitung" says:—"There is no strike worth mentioning at Krupps." This is the first mention of the strike at Krupps.

A Copenhagen message states that half a million were on strike in Berlin on the 29th.

BERLIN STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

PEACE WITHOUT ANNEXATIONS AND INDEMNITIES,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 31.

"Vorwaerts" states that the Berlin strikers' demands are:—First, peace without annexations and without indemnities on the basis of self-determination by peoples; secondly, Labour participation in the peace negotiations; thirdly, seizure of all food stocks for more effective and fairer distribution; fourthly, immediate abolition of the state of siege and military control of industry; fifthly, liberation of political prisoners; sixthly, demonstration of the entire State organisation; seventhly, introduction of a general secret and equal suffrage for the Prussian Lower House; and eighthly, free expression of opinion for newspapers and meetings.

GRAIN MILL DISASTER IN VIENNA.

CHIEF SOURCE OF SUPPLY DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 31.

"Vorwaerts" announces a great disaster in Vienna, where the biggest flour mill, which was the chief supplier of the city, has been burned down and the machinery and all stocks of grain and flour destroyed.

STRIKES EXTENDING TO MINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.
Recd. 5-15 p.m. Jan. 31.

Socialists' representatives from all parts of Germany and Austria are arriving in Berlin, also Rhinish and Westphalian deputies, who report that the miners are joining in ever increasing numbers. Four thousand miners in this area were out on the 28th January, hundreds of thousands thousand mines in this area were out on affected.

AUSTRIA'S CRAVING FOR PEACE.

SIGNIFICANT PRESS COMMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 5-15 p.m. Jan. 31.

significant article in the Vienna "Reiter Zeitung" declares that the ... of Germany have aroused fierce hatred inst Germany throughout the world. "...nation can force another nation from ...e to continue a war full of sacrifices ...t it wishes for and can have peace. ...e must reckon with the desire for Peace powerfully manifested in Austria."

ARRAH RIOTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ARRAH, Jan. 29.

Tribunal, consisting of Mr. Foster, Khan Bahadur Moulvie Taher and Rai Bahadur B. N. Roy gave judgment to-day in the Besani Kalan case. Of the 113 originally accused 12 were discharged during the trial and one died. Of the remainder 95 are convicted, 11 being sentenced to 7 years imprisonment each, 83 to five years and one to two years.

ANNEXATIONIST POLICY SHAKEN.

RESULT OF AUSTRIAN STRIKE,

MAXIMALIST STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, Jan. 30.
Recd. 8-35 p.m. Jan. 31.

An official Maximalist statement says: Everything indicates that the general strike in Austria has shaken to the foundations the Austro-German annexationist policy in the East. Formerly, Germany decided to unite occupied provinces with herself by customs agreement and railways, but Austrian workmen compelled Czernin to dissociate himself from German annexationist plans. If Austria refuses to adopt the German plan of putting Emperor Karl on the throne of Poland, the whole of the Eastern plans of the Central Powers collapse. Peace will not be concluded at Brestlitovsk but in the streets of Vienna and Berlin. If the Russian revolution refuses to compromise with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs victory will be hers.

HERTLING'S SPEECH DENOUNCED.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 8-35 p.m. Jan. 31.

A wireless Russian political statement from Brestlitovsk denounces Hertling's speech and describes him as a jesuit reactionary from head to foot and a friend of junkers and the clergy. It declares that the Entente's refusal to enter into peace negotiations is sufficiently explained by the German Government's self-confessed annexationist aims.

Members of the Entente are afraid to fall into the highwayman's hands.

Lenin in a decree assigns twenty-million roubles to the organisation of a workmen's and peasants' red army.

M. TROTZKY'S CONFESSION.

"PEACE WITHOUT ANNEXATIONS IMPOSSIBLE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-10 p.m. Jan. 31.

A Petrograd telegram says that at the Soviet Congress M. Trotzky admitted that peace without annexations was impossible.

GERMAN SOUTH SEA COLONIES.

HAMBURG ASSOCIATION ON THEIR VITAL IMPORTANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

The "Cologne Gazette" states that the Association of South Sea firms at Hamburg has sent a memorandum to the Reichstag emphasising the necessity of getting back the South Sea colonies, pointing out not only their great value in the matter of productivity but the great strategic value of their ports and favourable situation for the establishment of wireless stations.

ALLIED WAR COUNCIL IN SESSION.

PRELIMINARY MEETING OVER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Jan. 31.

The Allied War Council meets to-day under the presidency of M. Clemenceau. General Pershing, Field-Marshal Haig, General Cadorna, several French generals, Mr. Lloyd George and Sig. Orlando have held a preparatory meeting.

PEACE-DELEGATIONS.

REASSEMBLE AT BRESTLITOVSK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Jan. 30.
Recd. 8-35 p.m. Jan. 31.

Peace delegations have reassembled at Brestlitovsk, including Kuehlmann, Czernin and Trotzky.

SWEDISH WARSHIPS TO FINLAND.

FOR REPATRIATION OF SWEDES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, Jan 30.
Recd. 8-35 p.m. Jan. 31.

The Swedish Government is preparing to send warships to Finland, for the repatriation of Swedes.

HIGH PRICES IN SPAIN.

SITUATION BECOMING ACUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MADRID, Jan. 30.
Recd. 5-15 p.m. Jan. 31.

Provincial reports indicate that the agitation due to high prices has become more accentuated. At Barcelona the strikers are still out and the movement is spreading to new industries.

There is some likelihood of a general strike on the Asturias minefields.

VIGOROUS ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

COLDELROSSO AND COLDECHELE RECAPTURED.

TWO ENEMY DIVISIONS ALMOST ANNIHILATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

An Italian official communique says:—We captured Col-del-rosso and Col-de-chele on Monday and withstood numerous counter-attacks.

We captured Mount Valbella yesterday, almost completely destroying two enemy divisions.

Our captures hitherto amount to 100 officers, 2,500 men, six guns, a hundred machine-guns, numerous trench-mortars and several thousand rifles.

We have brought down seventeen aeroplanes in two days.

STUBBORN FIGHTS ON ASIAGO PLATEAU

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 31.
Recd. 5-5 p.m, Jan. 31.

A Italian semi-official message says:—Violent artillery fire preceding the Asiago operation revealed fifty new enemy batteries, nevertheless our infantry surprised the enemy in the bright moonlight in the early morning on Monday.

We captured Chiesadisanfrancesco and Coldelrosso and lost them, but regained them after a sturbborn fight.

The struggle for Cima-di-Valbella fluctuated, but it remained firmly in our hands.

GERMANS ADMIT REVERSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 31.

A wireless German official communiqué says:—Strong Italian forces maintained the attack on the Asiago Plateau and we gave up Monte di Valbella and Coldelrosso after severe fighting.

RAIDS BY BRITISH NAVAL AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 31.

The Admiralty says:—Naval aircraft dropped many bombs on the Coolkerke aerodorme. Sheds and hangars were well straddled and a fire broke out.

We brought down two machines during patrols. All our machines returned.

SUCCESSFUL PATROL ACTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 31.

This afternoon's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—One of our patrols successfully attacked a post north-east of Havrincourt, killing or capturing a number of the garrison.

Further casualties were inflicted on the enemy in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt, where we captured a machine-gun.

BOMBING RAIDS ON GERMANY

LIBERAL MACHINE-GUNNING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

Correspondents at Headquarters state that a feature of the recent British bombing raids on Germany has been the liberal machine-gunning of our airmen swooping down and attacking anti-aircraft defences, searchlights, trains, railway stations and munition factories, besides bombing heavily.

MANY AERIAL FIGHTS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 31.
Recd. 5-5 p.m. Jan, 31.

In a communiqué with regard to aviation, Field-Marshal Haig says: We vigorously bombed throughout the day billets, dumps and aerodromes, while low flying machines machine-gunned enemy troops. The enemy often attacked our airmen.

We brought down eight enemy machines and drove down four others. Three of ours are missing.

The enemy bombed our forward areas last night and we attacked his billets and communications.

ENEMY ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

In last night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig said:—The enemy's artillery was more active at Epehy, Havrincourt, La Bassée and eastward of Polygon Wood.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 31.
Recd. 5-5 p.m. Jan. 31.

A French communiqué says there has been fairly great recipical artillery activity in the Miette region, Caurieres Wood front and in Woevre. In the last named region an enemy raid was repulsed.

MONDAY'S RAID ON LONDON.

HARROWING TALES.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12 noon, Jan. 31.

Harrowing details have been received of Monday night's raid. The worst tragedy occurred in the basement of a building where, besides a hundred men (composing the staff), many women and children were taking shelter. A bomb blew out the walls, and floors with heavy machinery collapsed upon those who were sheltering beneath. Water tanks burst flooding the building and injuring many survivors. An explosion and fire completed the catastrophe. The whole building became a roaring furnace Firemen and the police were quickly on the scene, and assisted by soldiers worked very hard fighting the flames and clearing the debris. This enabled many to escape. The rescuers found groups of women crushed by blocks of concrete and children killed in their mother's arms. Forty bodies had been recovered by yesterday morning.

Another London victim was a seventy-year old rector who was busy as usual in fetching his poor parishioners to some refuge. He was killed on reaching it. Fourteen people were crushed to death on the renewal of the raid after midnight. They were part of the crowd which rushed to a certain shelter, the gates of which were found to be locked.

TEN ENEMY MACHINES REACH LONDON

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated it was estimated that ten enemy aeroplanes reached London on Monday. He admitted that the number of casualties were due to crowding at air-raid shelters. He emphasised that the questioners should remember the number of times the raiders were turned back.

CONSERVATION OF MAN-POWER.

Mr. Outhwaite suggested that in order to conserve man-power the British Army on the western front should remain on the defensive until the American reinforcements arrived.

Mr. Bonar Law replying emphasised that Government fully realised the necessity not merely from the humanitarian point of view, but from the point of view of winning the war of conserving man-power.

STORY OF LONDON RAID.

BRITISH OFFICIAL REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Jan. 30.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Jan. 31.

An official communiqué regarding the air raid says:—About fifteen hostile aeroplanes delivered a number of attacks against London. None penetrated the capital. A group crossed the Isle of Thanet and proceeded in the direction of London, but gunfire turned them back. Simultaneously three or four crossed the Essex coast, but failed to penetrate the outer defences. A single aeroplane later passed round the north and west of London and dropped bombs in the south-western outskirts. Simultaneously, another bombed north-eastern outskirts where there were no casualties and no damage. Gunfire later turned back others between London and Kent and the Essex coast. Three or four engaged in the final attack between half past eleven and midnight, but were equally unsuccessful. A few casualties occurred in the south-western outskirts. Our aeroplanes engaged the enemy machines. All our machines returned.

DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY RAIDER.

BRILLIANT FEAT OF BRITISH AIRMAN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 1-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

Yesterday evening's raid ended early in the morning long after the gunfire had ceased in London. The raiders apparently covered a wide area on the outskirts without penetrating to the city.

The destruction of the raider in Essex on Monday resulted from a running fight. At 10,000 feet, the Gotha was hastening towards the coast, when a small British one-seater picked it up on the outskirts of London and gave chase. The duel continued for twenty minutes, both the machines descending till when 800 feet above the village the Gotha was hit and fell and burst into flames. Its crew was incinerated. The British airman did not alight, but shot up again in pursuit of other raiders

CASUALTIES IN TUESDAY'S RAID

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 30.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 31.

The Press Bureau says:—Three persons were killed and ten injured in last night's air-raid. It is feared that six other bodies are buried beneath the wreckage of a house.

BRITISH TRANSPORT TORPEDOED.

AUXILIARY CRUISER MINED

809 CASUALTIES IN BOTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 31.

The Admiralty announces that the transport Aragon was torpedoed and sunk on December 30th and the auxiliary cruiser Osmanieh mined and sunk on December 31st, both in the same locality.

The destroyer, the loss of which was announced on January 8th, was torpedoed and sunk whilst picking up the Aragon's survivors.

The Aragon's casualties were 610, including Captain Bateman, and the Osmanieh's casualties 199, including Captain Mason and eight nurses.

ARMED VESSEL AND TORPEDO GUNBOAT LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

The armed escort vessel Mechanician was torpedoed and subsequently stranded in the English Channel on 20th January. She is a total wreck. Thirteen were lost.

The torpedo-gunboat Hazard sank in the English Channel on 28th January as the result of a collision. Three were lost.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

9 OVER AND 6 UNDER 1,600 TONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 31

The Admiralty says: Arrivals during the week numbered 2,352 and sailings 2,306. Nine vessels over 1,600 tons and six under were sunk. Eight were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing-vessel was sunk.

RECORD OF LOSSES

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals	Sailings.	SUNK. Over 1,600 tons	Under 1,600 tons	Fishing vessels	Unarmed coastal vessels
Feb 26	2280	2221	15	6	6	12
Mar 4	2525	2477	15	8	8	12
" 11	1485	1959	15	4	3	15
" 18	2539	2554	16	6	21	15
" 25	2314	2433	18	7	13	15
April 1	2281	2309	18	13	6	17
" 8	2406	2367	17	2	6	14
" 13	2379	2331	19	9	12	15
" 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
" 29	2716	2780	33	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2409	24	12	—	—
" 13	2569	2552	18	6	3	19
" 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
" 27	2719	2768	18	1	7	17
June 3	2693	2642	18	3	5	17
" 10	2767	2622	22	10	3	23
" 17	2807	2903	27	5	6	31
" 24	2876	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2745	2846	15	6	11	18
" 11	2898	2798	14	3	3	17
" 18	2928	2920	14	4	5	12
" 25	2901	2701	21	3	1	13
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	0	9
" 8	2673	2796	21	2	0	13
" 15	2778	2866	14	3	3	13
" 22	2838	2764	15	3	3	12
" 29	2629	2680	18	5	0	6
Sept. 5	2384	2432	20	3	0	9
" 12	2744	2868	12	15	4	12
" 19	2995	2737	8	11	1	6
" 26	2795	2691	13	2	3	10
Oct 3	2680	2742	11	3	0	16
" 10	2510	2822	14	2	3	5
" 17	2174	2091	12	6	1	5
" 24	2648	2689	17	8	0	7
" 31	2295	2321	14	4	—	1
Nov. 7	2384	2279	8	4	—	6
" 14	2125	2207	1	9	1	8
" 21	2521	2463	10	7	0	7
" 28	2058	2122	14	7	—	8
Dec 5	2174	2133	16	1	4	8
" 12	2425	2384	10	7	0	11
" 19	2461	2499	14	3	1	11
" 26	2311	2480	11	1	1	12
Jan. 2	2111	2074	18	3	0	3
" 9	2085	2244	18	3	4	11
" 16	2106	2184	6	2	7	4
" 23	2295	2242	6	2	—	4
" 30	2352	2309	9	6	1	8

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 31.
Recd. 5-5 p.m. Jan. 31.

A French official statement says that the arrivals numbered 731 and sailings 863. Three vessels under 1600 tons were sunk, one belonging to the previous week. Three were unsuccessfully attacked.

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan 31.
Recd. 5-5 p.m. Jan. 31.

An Italian official statement says that the arrivals during the past week numbered 446 and sailings 430. Two steamers over 1500 tons and two sailing-ships under 100 tons were sunk. One damaged steamer reached the port.

½ MILLION TONS OF GERMAN SHIPPING

BRINGING AMERICAN ARMY TO FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 8-35 p.m. Jan. 31.

Reuter's correspondent with the American Headquarters in France says approximately half a million tons of what used to be German shipping is engaged in bringing the American army to France. The steamers include the cream of mercantile marine, notably the Vaterland, Amerika, Cincinnati, Koenig Wilhelm 2, Kaiser Wilselm 2 and Barbarossa.

RETENTION OF EAST AFRICA.

PROTECTION OF NATIVES FROM HUN RETRIBUTION.

MR. WALTER LONG ON SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 29.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., Jan. 31.

In the course of his speech at General Smuts' lecture, Mr. Walter Long emphasised the great part, the natives had played in the conquest of German East Africa and said:—We must never forget our consequent great responsibility. These natives have given freely and loyally their best services thereby running tremendous risks; for if the captured territory is allowed to return to Germany, German retribution on natives will be indeed terrible. Therefore it is necessary that the question shall be settled so that the natives shall be fully rewarded for their splendid services. This question affects not only the British Empire and Allies, but the whole civilised world or certainly that part of it which is determined that the terrible sacrifices of this war shall not be in vain.

JAPAN'S PROSPEROUS BUDGET.

PROVISIONS FOR WAR AND LOANS TO ALLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, Jan. 29.
Recd. 7 a.m., Jan. 31.

The Japanese Budget for 1918-19 shows an expenditure, in round numbers, of 722 million yen of which 9 million are for replenishing the Army, 25 millions for naval construction, one million and a half for increasing the naval air service, 10 millions for other naval work and 12 millions for education. These additional expenditures will be met by the natural growth of revenue, previous surpluses and by increased taxation including an increased income-tax for the wealthier classes. The excise upon cotton textiles will be reduced, but increased upon silk textiles.

Apart from general expenditure, two votes of credit amounting to 115 millions will be submitted in connection with the War Bill to be introduced empowering loans to be made to the Allies up to three hundred millions. Since the outbreak of the war the excess of exports over imports has reached an unprecedented figure of upwards of a thousand millions, while the accumulated balance amounts to 1,800 millions. The financial assistance given by Japan to the Allies amounts to 1,300 millions. Various measures are proposed for increasing the efficiency of banking and financial establishments. The financial arrangements between Korea and Manchuria will be improved and financial operations with China facilitated.

WELLKNOWN ZEND SCHOLAR DEAD.

THE LATE PROF L. MILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

The death of Professor Lawrence Mills is announced.

[Dr. Lawrence Heyworth Mills D. D. (New York), M.A., (Oxon.) was born in New York in 1837, and received his education at New York University and at Theological Seminary at Fairfax, and came to Oxford in 1867 at the invitation of Prof. Max Muller and was since resident there. Ever since 1897 he worked as Professor of Zend Philology at Oxford, and published several works on Zoroastrianism. Some of his most important publications may be briefly stated:—Sacred Books of the East, Vol. xxxi, 1887, Gathas with Zend, Pahlavi, Sanskrit and Persian texts; Zarathustra, Philo, the Achaemenids and Israel, vol. i 1904, vol. ii, 1906; Daniel and Revelations compared with Avesta, University Lectures, 1907; Yasna I with Avesta, Sanskrit, Pahlavi and Persian texts; Dictionary of Gathas recommenced in 1910 and completed in 1916; Our Own Religion in Ancient Persia, 1913; Lore of Avesta in Catechetical Dialogues 1916. The Fundamental and Dominant Presence of Zoroastrian Thought in the Jewish Exilic, Christian and Mahomedan religions, and in the Greek and Gnostic Philosophies with their Modern Successors, 1917; The Vital Necessity of the Persian Theology to all Biblical Study; The Great Utility of Avesta Study to that of the Veda.]

ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

LORDS' PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 31.
Recd. 4-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

In the House of Commons, the proportional representation proposals inserted by the Lords in the Electoral Reform Bill, were rejected by 223 votes to 113. The question was left to the House, Government not using the Whips.

In the House of Lords, the Non-ferrous Metals Bill and Man-Power Bill passed the second reading.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

DEPUTED TO VISIT EGYPTIAN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 30.
Recd. 8-35 p.m. Jan. 31.

The Press Bureau states that the Duke of Connaught has arrived in Egypt deputed by the King to visit the Egyptian command.

UNITY OF LIFE.

SIR JAGADISH BOSE'S LECTURE.

WARM RECEPTION BY THE UNIVERSITY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay University, Sir Jagadish Bose delivered last evening a lecture on the "Unity of life." It was illustrated by lantern slides and an instructive exposition was given of some of his unique discoveries in the realm of Plant Life. The convocation Hall where the lecture was delivered, including the galleries on both sides, was packed to its utmost capacity with hundred of enthusiastic students. H. E. the Governor presided and among others present were H. E. Lady Willingdon, their Highnesses the Thakore and Rani Sahiba of Gondal, H. H. the Thakore of Morvi, Lady Bose, Sir Frank Beaman, Sir Mahadev Chaubal, Mr. Curtis, Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Justice Shah, the Hon. Mr. Parekh, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Setalvad, Sir David Sassoon, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and many of the Fellows of the University. Sir Jagadish was given a tremendous ovation on arrival and was received by the Vice-Chancellor. Lord Willingdon, in introducing Sir Jagadish to the audience welcomed him very warmly to "our city and to our university," and he did so in his dual capacity, first as the Governor of the Presidency and secondly as the Chancellor of the University. As Governor, he welcomed a distinguished fellow-countryman of every Indian but regretted that they could not claim him as a citizen of Bombay. "We can claim him as our own," he added however, "and there is not one in this hall who will not welcome him as a brilliant citizen of the British Empire." By his brilliant attainment in science, Sir Jagadish had attained world-wide reputation. Speaking on behalf of the University, he welcomed him because he was a great Scholar. Sir Jagadish had achieved great things in research, said his Excellency, and he congratulated him on behalf of the University on his distinguished attainments and hoped that he might be spared for long years to come. He sincerely trusted that his presence might be an inspiration to the many young students to endeavour to emulate his fine example and achieve great things for the country and for the Empire. He then requested Sir Jagadish to deliver his lecture.

Sir Jagadish was, on rising to address the meeting, received with cheers, which lasted for some minutes, and when silence had been restored, he said:—

"I was till the other day a complete stranger to you, I have worked for many years in solitude and in isolation, sustained by a faith which I could not formulate. I never hoped that my dreams would be fulfilled within my lifetime. And here from the furthest distance from the place of my work has come the message of warmest welcome, first, from two of your merchant princes to whom I had been personally un-known and later from many others. Your great University has honoured me by its most cordial invitation to meet you to-night to lay before you the results of some of my researches. What is it that has blotted out all distance and differences? Is it not a community of ideal, community of effort, some great unity of purpose yet dimly perceived? It is ignorance that divides, it is knowledge that unifies. It has been the great blessing of my life that I have been privileged to get a glimpse of that great unity which binds together all branches of knowledge and all manifestations and activities of life.

And for this do I claim any personal credit? I am merely an indicator which shows the direction of the trend of thought of Indian nationhood, which has been evolving for centuries in the past and will still evolve its higher destiny in the centuries to come. This is truly the great crucible in which the ideal and culture of different races have undergone fusion, not merely of those who had made this country their home in the past, but many others who will come and make this their home. Has she not trusted and welcomed all, and will they ever betray this trust?

And for what does Indian civilisation stand? It proclaims that not through material acquisition, but in generous diffusion of ideas and ideals can the true empire of humanity be established. Assertion of this becomes necessary since man is apt to forget that far more potent than competition is mutual help and co-operation in the scheme of life.

And in the Institute that I have established I have sought permanently to associate the advancement of knowledge with the widest possible public and civic diffusion of it, and this without any limitations, henceforth to all races, to both men and women alike and for all time coming. The discoveries made at the Institute will become public property: no patent will ever be taken. The practical applications in the advancement of agriculture, of medicine, will not benefit India alone but the world at large (cheers). We wish to serve the world in nobler ways, and thus carry out the great tradition of our country, which so far back as twenty-five centuries ago welcomed scholars from all parts of the world within the precincts of its ancient seats of learning, at Nalanda and at Taxilla. And in the realisations of this great dream of my life I have the good fortune of enlisting the active sympathy and co-operation alike of the people and the Governor. Let us all go out in hope and trust, we who are out on a great adventurt to win fame for this beloved land. (Cheers.).

HIDDEN HISTORY IN PLANT'S LIFE.

The subject of my address to-night is the "Unity of Life." Under a placid exterior there is a hidden history on the [illegible] of the plant. Is it possible to make the plants write down their own autographs and thus reveal their history? In order to succeed in this we have first to discover some compulsive force which will make the plant give an answering signal, secondly, we have to invent some instrument of extreme delicacy for the automatic conversion of these signals into an intelligent script; and last of all, we have ourselves to learn the nature of the hieroglyphics."

Sir J. C. Bose then explained the principle of his epech-making Resonant Recorder, which writes down the perception period of the plant within a thousandth part of a second, and writes down the action of light and warmth and drugs on the plant: the effect of vitiated air, of passing clouds, of excess of food and of drink.

"The plant is very human in its virtues and weaknesses. Plants like animals become exalted, grow tired grow tired or despond. An easy green-house life makes them less than themselves, overgrown and flabby, poorly capable of response, till they have become hardened by adversity to a fuller existence. A time comes when after an answer to a supreme shock, there is a sudden end of the plant's power to give any further response. This supreme shock is the shock of death. Even in this crisis there is no immediate change in the placid appearance of the plant. Drooping and withering are events that occur long after death itself. How does the plant then, give its last answer? In man at the critical moment, a spasm passes through the whole body and similarly in the plant I find a great contractile spasm takes place. This is accompanied by an electrical spasm also. In the script of the Death-Recorder the line that up to this time was being drawn, become suddenly reversed and then ends. This is the last answer of the plan.

These our mute companions, silently growing beside our door, have now told us the tale of their life-tremulousness and their death-spasm in script that is as inarticulate as they. May it not be said that this story has a pathos of its own beyond any that we may have conceived?

We have now before our mind's eye the whole organism of the perceiving, throbbing and responding plant, a complex unity and not a congeries of unrelated parts. The barriers which separated kindred phenomena in the plant and animal are now thrown down. Thus community throughout the great ocean of life is seen to outweigh apparent dissimilarity. Diversity is swallowed up in unity.

In realising this, is our sense of final mystery of things deepened or lessened? Is our sense of wonder diminished when we realise in the infinite expanse of life that is silent and voiceless the forshadowings of more wonderful complexities? Is it not rather that science evokes in us a deeper sense of awe? Does not each of her new advances gain for us a step in that stairway of rock which all must climb who desire to look from the mountain-tops of the spirit upon the promised land of truth?"

Sir Jagadish then gave a most interesting exposition of his researches with the aid of magic lantern slides.

SENSITIVENESS IN PLANTS.

Referring first of all his discovery of sensitiveness in plants, he said that in that respect they were akin to the human system. He illustrated this truth by a demonstration of the reaction that takes place in the frog when a shock is communicated and side by side presenting the reaction that is similarly effected in the plant. "Plants have a nervous system like our own," he said, and with the aid of an enlarged illustration of the mimosa he showed the changes that took place when the plant was disturbed. Turning to plant autograph, he spoke of the Resonant Recorder, a special apparatus, which he has invented to prove how even plants are tuned to environment. Certain tunes had no effect on plants, he said, while others had, and he asked them specially to observe the beautiful and variegated colour formation produced by their response to tunes. He gave an interesting experiment on this point, and both Lord and Lady Willingdon tried it. There was a great outburst of cheering, which was renewed each time the effect was produced, and it was noticed that the cheering, which was vociferous had its own effect. It had taken him a long time, he said, to produce and perfect the complete apparatus to determine the latent mimosa and by the aid of that aparatus, he was able to record the movement of the plant to 1/1000th of a second.

He next went on to say that all plants were endowed like ourselves, but at first the news was received with great scepticism. He did not despair, however, of success and was continuously engaged in discovering, in collecting fresh evidence. Thanks to the action of the Government of India in sending him on a world tour, he got at last the opportunity to prove before the scientific societies of the world, the truth of his discoveries. An illustration of the Mimosa which had accompanied him in his world tour was screened.

The next illustration was to show how long plants took to feel shock and what time they took to recover. Like the great human system plants were subject to periodic consciousness and unconsciousness. Plants, like animals had their periods of sleep and awakening. The extra water pressure produced during sunset had nothing to do with true sleep. Plants, too, were subject to exaltation and depression and at certain hours of the day they were fully conscious and active while at other hours they were dormant and lazy. He showed by means of a chart that they were fast asleep between 6 and 9 in the morning and his humorous remark that in that respect they had taken a leaf from our modern society ladies provoked a great deal of laughter. A series of records were then shown to illustrate the various degrees of plant consciousness, which were deeply appreciated by the audience.

Proceeding, Dr. Bose said that plants were far more conscious of nature than human beings and described his experience how plants were sensitive even to passing clouds, which produced on them a depressing effect. He spoke of the difference between thin and wiry grown plants and those that were stout and robust. In that respect they resembled again human beings and thin and wiry grown plants were far more susceptible of excitement than the others. They, too, needed rest and without it, they were flabby and depressed. A cartoon from the London "Punch" entitled "A Successful Trial" was screened to the merriment of the audience, in which the Professor was humorously depicted by that journal, after his exposition before the Royal Institute in London. He gave an illustration of the "Praying Palm of Faridpur" and the changes it exhibited to environment. All plants displayed similar power and these changes were no longer inscrutable. They had been brought within the realm of scrutability and could be recorded.

"PROTECTING" PLANTS.

It was a mistake to suppose that when "protected" plants would thrive better. Mothers had a tendency to keep their children away from contact with the outside world with a view to "protect" them. He had placed a plant under a glass case and the effect of it was he had a bloated and effete specimen, flabby-looking in appearance and weary under adversity, they recovered sooner and their growth was healthy just as it evolved true manhood in men. It had been commonly believed that carbonic acid gas was conducive to plant growth. That was a great mistake. In sunshine, plants readily absorbed it; but it was no more true that plants thrived on Co. than did human beings. He illustrated the effect of carbonic acid gas as well as oxygen. The latter was as much necessary for plants to thrive on as it was for them. Another illustration exhibited the effect of alcohol on plants and he declared amidst laughter that alcohol produced the same alternate mandlin depression and exaltation on plants that is to be observed on the human system. He said that this experiment had tickled the Americans a great deal and referred to a conversation he had with Mr. Bryan, who was a teetotaller, regarding alcohol given to plants. Some American papers had given characteristic headlines to introduce his lecture on the effect of stimulus to plants.

Another plant Desmodium which had accompanied him in his world tour was filmed on the screen. He spoke, next, of the apparatus which he had invented to record plant pulsation and the struggle they exhibited between life and death. Poisons had as much effect on plants as on men, and they could be revived by applying antidotes, this was illustrated by another chart. Another point of interest dealt with by him was the effect of warm water on plants, and he gave an exposition of his discovery to show that plants died when placed in 60 degree (centigrade) warm water. He referred to the stupendous phenomenon of invisible writing by means of which the plant recorded its own evolution.

The lecture was listened to with profound interest and lasted for an hour. Mr. Setalvad proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Chancellor for presiding at the meeting. Lord Willingdon, in acknowledging it, said that the vote of thanks was due to Sir Jagadish rather than to himself. As he had anticipated in the beginning, the lecture had proved absorbingly interesting and he was afraid Sir Jagadish's discoveries might be positively alarming when he next visited Bombay. He hoped that they would accord Sir Jagadish a hearty vote of thanks with "true Bombay cordiality." After a few suitable remarks by Sir Jagadish the meeting terminated. A second ovation was given to Sir Jagadish as he took his departure from the convocation Hall.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A special general meeting of the Matunga Residents' Association was held in the Hall of the Association, at 8-30 p.m. on the 29th January under the presidentship of Mr. Velji Lukhansi Nappoo when the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

"That this public meeting of the Residents of Matunga notes with regret the inadequate arrangements made by the Bombay Police to prevent and trace the various thefts in Matunga during the last five years and to check the looting that took place recently and allay the subsequent panic and begs to draw the attention of the Government of Bombay to the petition made four years back for the opening of an up-to-date Police Thana near the Station with telephonic connection with other police centres and requests Government respectfully but strangly to give effect to it without any further delay and further requests that permissions for possessing fire-arms be given to such residents of Matunga as desire to have them for the protection of their lives and property."

"That this meeting requests the mill-owners and big employers of labour to open shops for the sale of grain and necessaries at cheap rates on their premises and thus save their workmen from unbearable sufferings owing to high prices and indirectly the public from such looting resultant therefrom."

POSTAGE STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of your inquirers wanted address of the company or person who can supply old stamp. Here I give it for his information.

"Bright and Son, 164, Strand, London, W. C. I., "A. B. C." Illustrated priced Catalogue of the stamps of the British Empire for 1916, nearly 350 P. P. 1/3, Postfree.—Yours, etc.

NARAYAN V. NAYAK,

Poona, Jan. 30.

REWARD FOR BRAVE DEED.

R. H. S. MEDAL TO MR. WESTON.

'IN MEMORIAM" TESTIMONIAL TO LATE MR. BATHA.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, performed at the Head Police Office, Bombay, yesterday, the ceremony of presenting the Royal Humane Society Medal and Certificate to Mr. Ernest Victor Weston, and an "In Memoriam" Testimonial to the relatives of the late Mr. Pestonji M. Batha. Among those present were Mr. F. C. Griffith and Mr. O. A. Harker, Deputy Commissioners of Police, Superintendent Jones, Khan Bahadur Kavasji Petigara, Inspector De Burgh and others.

Mr. Vincent, addressing those present, said the ceremony which he had invited them to attend was a pleasing one and yet a sad one. For they were there to honour Mr. Weston for the brave deed that he had done and they were also there to do honour to the memory of the late Mr. Batha for an equally brave deed in which he sacrificed his life. In a way, the gratification which Mr. Weston must derive from this public recognition must for him be overshadowed by the fact that despite the efforts of Mr. Batha and himself the youth whose rescue they attempted did not survive.

The facts of the case briefly were that in June, 1917 four lads ventured into the sea at Mahim Bay at high tide in the early part of the monsoon. One of these Erachshaw Dhunjishaw was carried off his feet and Mr. Batha promptly went to his assistance. He (Mr. Vincent) understood that there was a strong current in Mahim Bay and that Mr. Batha had to battle against this, against the waves and against the struggles of the drowning lad whom he had reached. It was then that Mr. Weston went to the rescue and brought the lad a shore, the unfortunate Mr. Batha having sunk in an exhausted condition and been carried out to sea. These were the bare facts, but as they stood they depicted a high degree of courage deserving of their admiration and of public recognition. The facts were duly brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society, who had awarded to Mr. Weston a bronze medal and to the relatives of the late Mr. Pestonji M. Batha, an "In Memoriam" testimonial, and he (Mr. Vincent) was proud to be the medium through whom these awards were to be delivered. He was sure they would all join him in congratulating Mr. Weston and in expressing their heartfelt sympathy to Mr. Batha (senior) whose son died in a noble cause, but whose memory would live for ever on the scrolls of the Royal Humane Society.

Mr. Vincent then made the presentation.

HIGH PRICES IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT CONTROLLER APPOINTED

The following Press Note was issued by the Government of Bombay yesterday:—

In view of the high prices prevalent in the city and suburbs of Bombay the Governor-in-Council has decided to create a Controllership of Prices, and to appoint the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., to the post as a temporary measure. The Controller will be assisted by a Central Committee and by Committees for special branches, as well as by Ward Committees. The names of the gentlemen who have agreed to serve on these Committees will be published shortly. Assistant Controllers will also be appointed.

The office of the Controller will be in the Secretariat but meetings of the Central and Special Committees will be held at places to be subsequently announced.

HIGH PRICES IN BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 31.

At a meeting of the Civil and Military Station Municipal Commissioners this morning, Mr. T. J. Tasker presiding, the question of rise of prices of foodstuffs and rents of houses in the station was considered. It was stated that in course of the Collector's enquiry it was found that prices of all necessarys of life had gone considerably high, ranging from 25 to 100 per cent. and more. After further discussion a committee of three members was formed to enquire into the question.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

Coal shares were again neglected, business being quite on a retail scale with practically no enquiry. There was a strong demand for jute mill shares which advanced several points closing at the best of the day sales included Fort Gloster at Rs. 626-8, Kanknarrah at Rs. 590, Delta at Rs. 528. In industrial section there was no feature of special interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Albion 19, 19-4; Belvedere 6-12; Sajooah 22-8 to 23; East Indian 45, 45-4.

Jute:—Albion (ord) 825, 830; Alliance (ord) 532 to 537; Anglo-India (ord) 213, 215 to 225; Auckland (ord) 310, 312; Barnagore (ord) 168 to 172, 169; Budge Budge (ord) 482 to 485, Calldonian (ord) 348 to 355; Clive (ord) 208 to 212, 210 to 238, 222; Delta (ord) 500 to 525; Empire (ord) 54 s.l.; Fort Gloster (ord) 603 to 626-8; Fort William (ord) 270 to 278; Gouripore (ord) 768, 780; Howrah (ord) 36-8 to 36-12, 36, 36-4, 36-12; Hooghly (ord) 67 to 68-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 438 to 474, 477, 478; Kanknarrah (ord) 580 to 590; Kelvin (ord) 672; Khardah (ord) 352 to 360; Lothian (ord) 201-8, 203; National (ord) 344 to 375; Naihati (ord) 450; Northbrook (ord) 35, 35-8; Standard (ord) 513 to 520; Union (ord) 650 to 665.

Miscellaneous:—British Burma Petroleum 7-14, 8; Fort William Flour 24; Kalyanpur Lime 17 to 17-12; Kumardhubi Engineering 45-8, 45-12; Kluang Rubber 9-12, 10; Titaghur Paper (ord) 286.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-14 to Rs. 69-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-6 to Rs. 69-10.

TURKISH POST N. OF MAAN.

OCCUPIED BY ARABS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Recd. 0-45 a.m. Feb 1.

The War Office announces that the Arabs have occupied the Turkish post northward of Maan taking the garrison prisoners. They have also routed the Turkish forces in the same neighbourhood captured prisoners.

IMPORTANCE OF BALKAN FRONT PROVED.

BASELESSNESS OF ABSURD ENEMY RUMOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

ATHENS, Jan. 31.

Recd. 0-45 a.m. Feb 1.

At banquet here to the Generalissimo at Salonika M. Venezelos said that General Guillaumat's arrival proved the baselessness of absurd enemy rumours that the Balkan front would be abandoned or weakened. On the contrary General Guillaumat's appointment proved the growing importance attached by the Entente to the Balkan front which, besides being a solid barrier against invasion would later serve as a starting point for vigorous action in which the Hellenic army would share in the liberation of its territory and restoration of Serbia.

General Guillaumat, replying, said nothing was more certain than that on this front as on other allied fronts there could be no question of retiring.

NORTHERN OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS BOMBED.

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Recd. 0-45 a.m. Feb 1.

Hostile aircraft attacked the northern outskirts of Paris at midnight on Wednesday and dropped several bombs doing some damage. They encountered a vigorous barrage. The raid is in progress.

DEATH OF SIR W. WEDDERBURN.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S CONDOLENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

The following cable has been sent to the British Congress Committee and to Lady Wedderburn by the Madras Provincial Congress Committee:—"Madras Provincial Congress Committee deeply mourns death of Sir William Wedderburn. India has lost a dear friend and benefactor."

The Committee is also arranging to hold a public meeting of the citizens of Madras to do honour to the memory of Sir William Wedderburn.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S CONDOLENCES.

The Bombay Presidency Association has cabled the following message of condolence to Lady Wedderburn, Meredith, Gloucester:

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association have learned with profound sorrow the lamentable news of the death of Sir William Wedderburn who had for thirty long years worked most strenuously and unceasingly for the greater political and social advancement of the Indians with marked ability and keen political sagacity and with a devotion and single-mindedness of purpose which indeed are most rare. He had also been a true and impartial interpreter of the feelings and sentiments of the ruled to the rulers. Thus by his many merits he had richly won the admiration esteem and affection of all classes of the Indian people. His death is a great national loss which it will be long and difficult to replace, while generations of Indians will cherish his memory with reverence and gratitude. On behalf of the Council allow me please to offer their sincere condolence and sympathy to you and the other members of your family in this the darkest hour of your bereavement."

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION.

INTERESTING MADRAS QUINQUENNIAL REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 30.

A Government order revising the report on public instruction for the quinquennium ending with 31st March 1917, states the report is very interesting and contains a record of steady and substantial progress in almost every direction. The opening of two new colleges in Madras for women, Government hopes, will bring about a steady increase in the supply of qualified female teachers for employment in girls' schools. The Government observes the progress made in the education of Mahomedans and of the depressed class was also gratifying.

FREE AND COMPULSORY IN ALLAHABAD EDUCATION.

COMMISSIONERS REVISE THEIR OPINION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

The Allahabad Municipal Board this morning reconsidered the resolution recently passed by it rejecting the motion to introduce free and compulsory education and unanimously adopted a resolution in favour of its introduction. Several of members who opposed it previously admitted they had done so hastily.

DISASTER AT MACKAY

TOWN SUBMERGED BY IMMENSE TIDAL WAVE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BRISBANE, Jan. 30.

Recd. 1-10 p.m., Jan. 31.

Meagre wireless details have been received regarding the disaster at Mackay, but it is known that many have perished.

An immense tidal wave accompanied the cyclone and the town was completely submerged. Three vessels were lost and others damaged.

All wharves and sugar stores collapsed and it is estimated that sugar valued at £800,000 was stored at Mackay.

Railways and telegraphs are disorganised. Government is sending relief.

GOEBEN'S MOVEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Recd. 4-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

The Admiralty states that reconnaissance on Sunday at midnight showed that the Goeben was no longer ashore at Nagara Point.

BRITISH CASUALTIES IN DARDANELLES ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Recd. 12-40 p.m., Jan. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macnamara announced that six officers and 127 men were killed and 27 men wounded in the action at the Dardanelles with the Goeben and the Breslau.

ANTIQUITY OF HINDU CHEMISTRY.

DR. RAY ON INDEBTEDNESS OF WESTERN WORLD TO INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

Lecturing under the auspices of the Madras University at the Gokhale Hall on "The antiquity of Hindu Chemistry," Dr. P. C. Ray said as far as chemistry and arithmetic were concerned the Hindus far from learning anything from the Arabs were their teachers. This was gratefully acknowledged by Arabian writers themselves of the 10th and 11th centuries. An outstanding feature was in the reign of the Kalifs Mansar and Tarun, Indian pandits went to Bagdad at their invitation and translated Charaka Susruta and many other medical treatises. The Hindus not only did not borrow from the Arabians or Western sources but were precursors in this field.

Dr. Ray pointed out that in the domain of metallurgy the Hindus made marked progress at an early age. The Hindus were entitled to the unique credit of being the first to extract Zinc from its ore Calamine (Sanskrit "Rasaka"). He pointed out that Chemistry was vigorously pursued in India during the Mahayana phase of the activity of Buddhism and stated that the colleges attached to the monasteries of Nalanda, Vikramasila, Udandapur, etc., were recognised seats of learning and Chemistry was included in the curricula of studies.

Continuing, he said the young men of India would do well, instead of glorying in achievements of their ancestors, to stand on their legs and with sustained labour to bring out the glories of past. Lucrative positions such as law and medicine appear to have a great fancy for young men, but they would find that the study of Chemistry was more profitable than other professions.

BANK OF MADRAS.

RETIREMENT OF HEAD CASHIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

After a period of 22½ years service Dewan Bahadur M.A., Parthasarathy Iyengar has to-day owing to failing health, retired from his post as Head Cashier of the Bank of Madras. This retirement terminates a very long family connection with the Bank. Mr. Parthasarathy Iyengar was appointed on the resignation of his father, the late Mr. M. A. Singaracharier who also succeeded his father in the post. In accepting with regret Mr. Parthasarathy Iyengar's resignation the Directors of the Bank have granted him in recognition of his long and valuable services a special pension of Rs. 500 per mensem and a gratuity of Rs. 15,000.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan.

The weather continued dry. Distance from Persia is approaching nearest Frontier Province and north Baluchistan.

Forecast:—A few falls of rain or snow along the north-west Frontier.

Earthquake reports:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at origin about 3000 miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at 2 hours 57 minutes this morning.

BOLSHEVIK TERRORISM.

HOW THE RUSSIAN ELECTORS VOTED

THE NEW DICTATORSHIP.

Interest in the negotiations commenced, says Mr. Philips Price in the "Manchester Guardian," with the Central Powers for a long armistice is overshadowed by the conflict between the Soviet and the Constituent Assembly. The results of the elections for the Constituent Assembly can now be roughly estimated. The small middle-class electors, frightened by Bolshevik terrorism, voted for the large capitalists and the Cadet party; the urban proletariat and the army and navy went solidly with the Bolsheviks; the poorer peasants of the central provinces supported the Left Socialist Revolutionaries, who are in alliance with the Bolsheviks and have representatives in the Revolutionary Government.

Between these extremes comes the Centre group of the old Socialist Revolutionary party, which has received the votes of the more well-to-do peasantry of the southern and eastern provinces. These three groups will probably be evenly divided in strength in the Constituent Assembly. Authority will therefore rest with the group which can secure the support of the Centre party. The leaders of this party, like Chernof, however, are discredited in the army and navy and the urban proletariat on account of their contact with the late Provisional Government, and are accused of having sold the Russian Revolution to the Allied Imperialists. On the other hand, this Centre party has still a considerable influence among the peasantry, and the recently opened Peasant Congress of All Russia showed they had about 35 per cent. of all the delegates.

This wholesome brake upon the Bolshevik extremists is evidently frightening the latter, but instead of having a sobering effect it is making them increase the policy of terrorism. The Cadet members of the Constituent Assembly are being arrested and thrown into the St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress immediately they arrive in Petrograd from the provinces. The apparent objects of this is to terrorise all possible opposition to a dictatorship of the proletariat in the Constituent Assembly when the latter commences work

MODERATE INFLUENCES POWERLESS.

Articles appear in the official Bolshevik organs every day to the effect that the only function of the Constituent Assembly is to ratify the will of the proletariat. Even the Left Socialist Revolutionary leaders, who are acting as a brake upon the hot-headed Bolsheviks, say that in transition periods of social reconstruction like the present authority must rest with the class that made the revolution. On the other hand, they protest against the arrest of Cadets, and try to secure the inviolability of members of the Constituent Assembly. But this moderate wing of the Revolutionary Government is powerless to check the mad career of the Anarcho-Syndicalist dictators, who are relying on the bayonets of the army and navy. The soldiers and sailors both at the front and in the rear are so embittered by the experiences of the last eight months that they see a dictatorship as the sole form of Government which will put an end to the war and crush the capitalist class—which they say made the war—under an iron heel. But they little heed the dangerous precedent which this policy creates. Thus the country becomes every day more sharply divided into two camps—the classes and the masses,—and the position of the Moderate Centre, relying on the peasants, becomes increasingly difficult.

Under these circumstances Parliamentary Government becomes an impossibility, and the authority of the Constituent Assembly, which will only reflect these bitter dissensions in a concentrated form, is likely to be small. The soldiers, sailors, and workers regard their Syndicates or Soviets as the sole authority which they will respect, and as long as they have armed forces at their disposal this reign of terror is likely to continue. It is a terrible lesson in what happens when a people, tortured by three years of war, turns on the ruling classes who have exploited and tormented them.

News received from Macwe states Mr. H. P. Tarleton, District Superintendent of Police, died suddenly there on 30th ult. morning through discharge of a firearm. No details are to hand. He was the brother of Mr. W. H. Tarleton Commissioner of Police now on leave in England.

The Government order reviewing the administration report of the Madras Corporation for the year ending 31st March 1917, shows that the total receipts of the year (including capital account) amounted to 46.46 lakhs and the charges to 46.34 lakhs, that the receipts were higher by 10.38 lakhs than in 1915-16. This was mainly due to a loan of 14 lakhs raised in the open market for the execution of water supply and drainage works and for the extension of electric lighting. The expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by 1.03 lakhs 3.73 lakhs more having been spent on new works. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from Rs. 3-14-5 to 4-3-3. The report also shows an advance in expenditure under education.

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RETURNING SANITY.

"A HUNGER PEACE"

GERMAN RADICAL'S VIEWS.

Herr Gothein, a prominent member of the Radical Party in the German Reichstag and one of the leading spirits of the present majority there, recently delivered an address in Munich, writes the Berne correspondent of the "Morning Post," on German economic interests at the conclusion of peace and on the Belgian question. The audience was composed of leading representatives of trade, commerce, and science in Bavaria, who were specially invited for the occasion. Herr Gothein pointed out that the German war loans will shortly amount to five thousand million pounds sterling, the interest on which is 250 million pounds a year, without allowing for any sinking fund to repay the principal. Pensions for disabled soldiers and for families of soldiers killed in the war will absorb another 175 million pounds annually, so that, with the interest on the money to be expended on restoration work, the expenditure of the State will be increased through the war by about five hundred million pounds per annum.

Herr Gothein observed that war aim pamphlets distributed broadcast throughout the Empire insist that Germany shall demand a war indemnity of a thousand million pounds, but, he asked, who is to pay such an indemnity? Russia, he said, is on the verge of bankruptcy, as are also Serbia, Montenegro, and Italy. The Germans have always believed they would squeeze a very heavy indemnity out of France; but, in the first place, France has lost great part of her wealth, her Russian securities are now valueless, her richest provinces are ruined and her loss in human life is enormous. It might, nevertheless, be possible to compel France to pay an indemnity, Herr Gothein continued, by occupying territory until it is paid, but, on the other hand, he added, Germany will need all her men at home after the war.

ENGLAND INVULNERABLE.

There remains rich England, Herr Gothein remarked, from which an indemnity might be obtained, although her burden of debt has been greatly augmented by the war and her economic strength seriously impaired by loss of shipping. He reminded his audience, however, that it was practically impossible to force England to contribute an indemnity, as Germany is unable to occupy British territory. Seeing that there is no prospect, owing to their geographical position, of obtaining an indemnity from the United States or Japan, the Germans will, Herr Gothein informed his hearers, have to make up their minds to pay the cost of the war themselves. The prolongation of the war for another year, the speaker pointed out, would cost, roughly, two thousand five hundred million pounds, and he asked if "what we may possibly gain" is worth this sacrifice.

Moreover, he continued, it is not only money but also lives that will be sacrificed and, "while the birth rate is failing, the death rate at home continues to rise, and many who are now at the front have had their training interrupted and can consequently not how accomplish in economic life what they otherwise would." Herr Gothein does not hold such a pessimistic view of the future, however, as does Admiral von Tirpitz, for he points out that German territory has suffered little from the war, that women will have to help very considerably even after peace has been secured and that the apprehension that her present enemies may organise an economic boycott of Germany after the war is, in his opinion, unjustified if only Germany pursues a sagacious policy.

"The world cannot do without Germany," Herr Gothein continued. "Russia needs us as a market and as furnishers of industrial products. Before the revolution Russia had ordered enormous quantities of German industrial products. This applies also to Italy. France would do herself tremendous harm if she waged an economic war. In England the great mass of the workers is against it, as well as the shipping trade, the banking world, manufacturers, &c. America has declared she does not contemplate an economic war after the war. Because the world needs us and because we need the world we must conclude a peace based on understanding, a peace which will enable us to exert our economic activity everywhere in the world just as we did before the war."

A "HUNGER PEACE."

"A peace that does not ensure us everywhere most-favoured-nation treatment in every sense and that does not ensure to Germans the possibility of carrying on trade or business in the countries of our present enemies would really be a "Verzicht Friede" ("renunciation peace") and a hunger peace. We demand the open door in all Colonies, without preference to the Mother Country, and the elimination of all spheres of influence in countries that are economically weak. Our shipping confiscated in foreign countries must be restored to us." Herr Gothein maintained that an understanding is also imperatively necessary, because no country will be able to continue arming as before the war.

Nothing remains, he contends, but universal disarmament. He is not in favour of the annexation of Belgium. Its annexation, he said, would be inadvisable on economic grounds, because the products of the soil are inferior to those obtained from the German soil. Moreover, Belgium cannot supply her own requirements in coal, and had to import before the war pig-iron and provisions. There remains Antwerp, but in Herr Gothein's opinion the Belgians will not be so foolish as to keep German ships out of Antwerp, and "we can stipulate in the treaty of peace for favourable railway tariffs."

RIVALRY OF ARMAMENTS.

Reverting to the military side of the question, Herr Gothein said: "Moreover, we should be able to retain Belgium only if we were to force all our enemies to their knees. The effect of the endeavour to do this would be a perpetuation of the unnatural coalition formed by the war. The senseless rivalry of armaments must continue, and this, as mentioned previously, is impossible. The idea of international disarmament and understanding is on its triumphal march through the whole world and cannot be checked."

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I thank you for your readiness to back up the poor sufferers and ventilate their grievances in your powerful journal and shall be obliged if some space in your columns could be made available for the following:—

The Municipal Commissioner is at present exerting himself over a really benevolent task of revision of the whole Municipality and one will congratulate him for sanctioning the war allowance which has, no doubt, helped the low-paid hands in these hard days. But there cannot be any justification for a wholesale reduction of Sub-Inspectors in the Water Department. Only God or the Commissioner himself knows what provision he has made for no less than 17 Sub-Inspectors who have put in a service of more than 10 years and have contributed towards the pension fund? These Sub-Inspectors are at present drawing a very poor salary (their grade being Rs. 30-2-40), compared with those in other Municipal Departments; but unfortunately instead of being given any promotion which they really deserve they are henceforth to be deprived of this only means of maintenance particularly in these hard times, and are driven out in search of another job, possibly with no success. If the Commissioner had, at all events, to curtail his expenditure, why should he not begin with a general reduction of highly-paid officers?

As the unwise proposals are not yet put before the Corporation for approval, the Commissioner may be kind enough to reconsider the question, putting himself in the position of the sufferers, before it is too late.

Much more can be said about this, but I do not wish unduly to occupy your space at present.—Yours, etc.,

REASONABLE.

Bombay, Jan. 25.

DEWAN BAHADUR RAMA-RAYANINGAR.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—"The Dravidian Patriot" consistently with his ostentatious claim characterised your remarks on the title conferred on Mr. P. Rama Rayaningar as "mendacious" and barefaced misrepresentation," "mischievous" etc., and such observations can be naturally accepted only by "Justice" and so he rushed into its columns ever open for such purposes. This patriot has ventured also to puff up his admired object's advertisements by statements which surpass even the bounds of untruth. He speaks of his having started "a Secondary School, a poor house and some factories". In which place, are these located? A Middle School is maintained by his divided brother's wife Panaganti Bangaramma Garu in her own name. An apology for a poor house is kept up by another divided brother's wife Panaganti Lakshmikanthamma Garu in her own name. As for factories he began preparation of Mangalore tiles for his own house in the newly named Panagallu but that failed. Hence his promise to spare a few of those tiles for the Hindu College, Madanapalle, is still unfulfilled. He purchased a rice-huller which he has rented out to merchants and regularly receives the rent. These are the factories which he is said to have started. The agricultural and industrial school is a building which was opened by Mr. Braidwood when the building itself was in an almost open condition without roofing etc. In that school ten of his tenants are kept.

As for his work in the Legislative Council, this Dravidian patriot has the audacity to bracket Mr. Rayanimgar with the Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and refers to the solitary resolution on jail administration—a subject most thoroughly threshed out by Dewan Bahadur Kesava Pillai long before that. His remarkable silence in other matters is construed by the correspondent as so much conservation of vocal energy for diverting into silent action. "Silent action" is a happy trait under which, indifferent or incapable men claim a shelter with the fortification "Silence is golden." If a dumb councillor alone can represent the dumb millions Mr. Rama Rayaningar well merited the representation.

As regards his social reform of dining with Panchamas, Christians, Mahomedans, etc., in the Pacheappa's hall it is certainly a myth. I challenge Mr. Rayaningar to dine with a single Panchama or Mahomedan in Kalahasti. Those who know that he is imitating the Brahmin's habits and exulting that he is observing greater scruples in point of dining etc., than the orthodox Brahmins cannot believe his sudden conversion into Cosmopolitanism.—Yours, etc.,

INTIMACY.

INVISIBLE LETTERS.

In consequence of a telephone message received from the War Office, Liverpool detectives visited a boarding house and arrested the proprietor, John Rudabura Aikyo, and a Japanese seaman named Tera Tao. They were brought before the Stipendiary and charged with sending a letter from England which required chemical treatment to make the writing visible.

A chemist in the Intelligence Department of the War Office said the letter at first glance was practically blank, but on being treated the writing showed up.

Both prisoners were sent to prison for three months with hard labour and Tao was recommended for deportation.—"Daily Mirror."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issue of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue **Treasury Bills** for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills Rs. **98-12-0** per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-8 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.1282 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable or any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....

or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal / Bombay / Madras

out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....

day of.....1918.

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TIMES BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 30th Jan. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.942	Inches
Temperature of Air	78.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72.3	"
Dew Point	69.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.736	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air do.	86.8	"
Minimum do.	71.2	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE ENE, E, W, NNE.	
Movement of Wind do.	103	Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still		Day of Week	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still	
	Jan.	h.	m	ft.	in.		Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	31	m 1	25	28	0		31	m 7	40	17	4
	Feb.	1	40a	26	2	Feb		7	19a	18	7
Fri	1	m 1	48	27	6		1	m 8	9	17	9
		2	12a	25	8			7	48a	18	11
Sat.	2	m 2	12	26	11		2	m 8	40	18	0
		2	48a	25	2			8	19a	19	10
Sun.	3	m 2	38	26	4		3	m 9	15	18	3
		3	34a	24	7			8	53a	19	10
Mon.	4	m 3	10	25	8		4	m 10	1	18	6
		4	30a	24	2			9	40a	21	10
Tues	5	m 3	53	24	11		5	m 11	8	18	8
		5	5a	24	2			11	57a	22	6
Wed.	6	m 5	9	24	5		6				
		7	55a	24	10			0	28a	18	5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.		Sunset	
31	(Thursday	h.	7h 14m	h.	6h 31m
Feb. 1	(Friday)	"	7h 13m	"	6h 32m.
" 2	(Saturday)	"	7h 13m	"	6h 32m.
" 3	(Sunday)	"	7h 13m.	"	6h 33m
" 4	(Monday)	"	7h 12m	"	6h 33m
" 5	(Tuesday)	"	7h 12m	"	6h 34m.
" 6	(Wednesday)	"	7h 11m	"	6h 34m

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h	m
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918,	4	1	22.0 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	3	34.0 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	26.0 p.m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.0 a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 31st January 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in excess except in the east Punjab; night temperature is in defect in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature continues below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in the west of the division. In the north of Rajputana day temperature is in excess and night temperature in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in Kathiawar and are clear elsewhere. Temperature is in excess both by day and night in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in Berar and in the northern districts. Night temperature is lower than usual except in the south-west.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in the central districts. Temperature is above normal in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below the average in the eastern half of Hyderabad. Night temperature is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Unsettled weather continues in north-west India and weather has become cloudy in Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on THURSDAY, the 31st of January 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st Nov. to date.	Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	61.5	54.0	93	0.55	3.56	—3.89
Do. (30th Jan.)	74.2	60.1	59	..	2.46	+0.08
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	73.1	63.9	64	..	0.16	—1.83
Do. (30th Jan.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	74.9	41.6	69	..	0.03	—0.66
Rawalpindi	70.6	32.8	72	..	4.50	+0.63
Lahore	74.8	35.7	83	..	0.15	—1.36
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	72.1	33.3	95	..	1.14	—1.37
Delhi	71.1	45.5	52	..	0.53	—1.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77.2	48.4	55	..	1.00	+0.06
Mainpuri	78.5	40.3	77	..	0.62	—0.45
Jhansi	78.1	41.2	39	..	0.09	—0.97
Cawnpore	72.8	41.7	81	..	0.42	—0.70
Allahabad	78.3	40.1	67	..	0.39	—1.01
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	75.1	39.4	58	..	0.02	—0.48
Karachi	76.3	56.1	78	..	0	—0.80
Ajmer	75.4	41.4	63	..	0.25	—0.57
Jalpore	70.5	45.1	55	..	0.23	—0.63
Kotah	79.8	51.6	49	..	0	—0.54
Mount Abu	68.0	50.2	25	..	0.12	—0.55
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.0	56.7	40	..	0	—0.22
Dwarka	86.3	64.9	83	..	0	—0.11
Veraval	88.9	68.3	49	..	0	—0.41
Rajkot	89.0	54.3	32	..	0	—0.32
Bhavnagar Para	90.2	50.8	61	..	0	—0.32
Surat	94.1	65.7	49	..	0	—0.24
Ahmedabad	90.7	62.7	49	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	86.9	53.8	38	..	0	—0.81
Neemuch	81.9	49.0	57	..	0	—0.55
Indore	82.4	50.1	59	..	0	—0.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	75.5	41.5	51	..	0.96	—0.53
Saugor	79.8	51.6	86	..	0	—1.53
Hoshangabad	82.9	49.4	61	..	0.01	—1.29
Khandwa	87.6	50.1	52	..	0.04	—0.90
Akola	88.9	55.5	31	..	0.13	—1.32
Amraoti	87.0	55.3	34	..	0.03	—1.40
Nagpur	83.1	46.6	47	..	0.16	—1.42
Chanda	85.5	49.0	58	..	0.07	—1.21
Raipur	77.6	47.3	61	..	0.96	+0.06
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.8	71.4	79	..	0	—0.54
Ratnagiri	89.9	70.1	38	..	0.99	+0.32
Marmugao	85.5	70.9	73	..	5.96	+4.76
Karwar	90.4	65.8	80	..	1.10	—0.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.9	57.3	40	..	1.40	+0.68
Ahmednagar	86.2	57.1	52	..	3.00	+1.92
Poona	87.5	59.1	71	..	3.87	+2.80
Sholapur	86.5	59.0	42	..	0.65	—0.88
Bijapur	88.4	59.5	28	..	1.11	—0.09
Belgaum	83.1	60.8	48	..	5.69	+3.78
Aurangabad	87.9	59.2	41	..	0.38	—0.67
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.1	58.2	42	..	0.14	—0.69
Hyderabad	82.8	56.6	51	..	2.29	+1.01
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.1	69.8	60	..	2.41	—0.94
Calicut	87.8	66.5	71	..	7.27	+1.00
Cochin	87.5	68.7	82	..	15.31	+5.77
Colombo	87.9	70.6	85	..	19.55	—1.71
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	82.8	63.7	84	..	12.19	+5.97
Bellary	84.8	62.7	67	..	2.72	+0.53
Cuddapah	87.5	66.6	83	..	5.44	+0.78
Madras	83.1	66.8	86	..	20.14	+0.21
Bangalore	81.5	58.8	89	..	4.41	—1.18
Coimbatore	87.1	66.4	79	..	7.12	+2.38
Trichinopoly	88.2	67.0	74	..	7.61	—0.55
Negapatam	83.2	72.7	76	..	36.91	+8.49

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 31st January, 1918, was 30.170 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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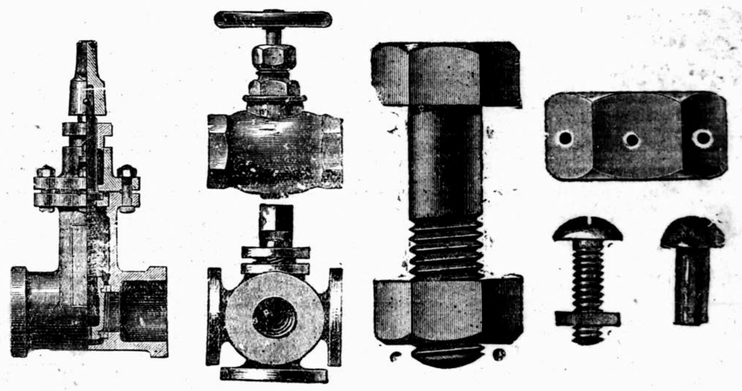

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